

SLAIN BY THE HEAT

Seventeen Fatal Cases of Sunstroke in Philadelphia Yesterday.

GREAT NUMBER OF PROSTRATIONS Yesterday Was a Record Smasher for the Same Day.

HOW THE MERCURY CLIMBED TO THE TOP

Reports from All the Cities—Charleston West Virginia, Reports 107 Degrees. Weather Indications for Today.

Washington, June 2.—The hot wave which has hovered over the eastern and middle sections of the United States during the past few days has been a record-breaker, and the officials of the weather bureau are unable at the present time to predict any relief. There is an area of high pressure that is central over Tennessee, which has caused the present excessive heat to be so intensely felt. This high pressure, which has been persistently hovering over Tennessee, is known as the "permanent high," and has been contributed to very largely by southerly winds. During the past twenty-four hours in western Pennsylvania and Maryland the temperature has not been quite so high, a falling off of from 2 to 6 degrees in the different sections of those states having been noted.

The following are some of the maximum temperatures reached: 94 at New York; 96 at Harrisburg; 96 at Philadelphia; 94 at Washington; 94 at Baltimore, and 96 at Washington. At Philadelphia the record has been broken by 2 degrees. At Washington the thermometer has been even higher than at this time of the year, as in June, 1874, when the temperature rose to 102.6 degrees warmer than it was today. In New York city it was 2 degrees hotter today than on any 2nd of June in the past decade.

The southern cities east of the Mississippi river have been feeling the effects of the hot wave to a great degree. The following are the cities in which records of high temperature for this date were made today: Vicksburg, 98-2 above. Memphis, 98-1 above. Chattanooga, 98-4 above. New Orleans, 98-2 above. Mobile, 96-1 above. Atlanta, 98-7 above. Augusta, 100-1 above. Savannah, 98-1 above. Charleston, 98-1 above. Charlotte, 98-5 above. Raleigh, 98-6 above. Louisville, 98-2 above. Indianapolis, 98-4 above.

Notwithstanding the fact that the record shows that the thermometer has been 6 degrees higher in Washington than it marked today, it is doubtful if the people and animals ever suffered more. The attendance upon churches was seriously affected, and every means of conveyance down the river and into the surrounding country was crowded. Hotel arrivals were the smallest for months. One of the visitors down the river was seized with a hemorrhage, induced, it is thought, by the extreme heat, and died before reaching the city. He was Chris Kraft, a cigar maker, aged forty years.

James Murray, a stone cutter, white, aged thirty, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Thirty-seventh and M streets, Georgetown, and died almost immediately.

Seventeen Deaths in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 2.—The tropical heat that has prevailed since Thursday has reaped a terrible harvest of death in Philadelphia. The prostrations from the heat number several scores and on Friday there were two deaths, three yesterday and the climax was reached today when seventeen persons died from heat prostration.

The thermometer today in the weather bureau office at its maximum at 2 o'clock registered 95 degrees, two lower than yesterday's maximum. The lowest point touched by the thermometer today was at 6:30 o'clock this morning, when it stood at 79 degrees. From that time on until 2 o'clock the mercury went booming upward until it reached 95 degrees. To the gasping thousands compelled to breathe the superheated air from the bricks of the houses and the scorching asphalt of the streets, the difference of two degrees in the mercury from yesterday was not noticeable and the suffering among the residents of Philadelphia was as great as it has been on any day of the prevailing hot spell.

Fortunately the day was Sunday and the workers in the mills and factories were able to rest and seek what coolness they could. But for this the mortality would undoubtedly have been much higher than it was.

Besides the seventeen there were a score of prostrations reported by the police and how many more there were in the households of many families they alone know.

Shortly after 2 o'clock a thunder shower cooled the air and the thermometer fell 12 degrees in an hour. At 8 o'clock tonight the thermometer was at 81 degrees. Reports received from points throughout eastern Pennsylvania show that the heat in that section was as great as in Philadelphia, although not so deadly in its effects. Little prospect of relief is held out by the weather bureau and another dreadful day of suffering seems in store for Philadelphians tomorrow.

105 at Charleston, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va., June 2.—The thermometer registered 105 degrees today—the hottest this year.

Prostrations at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 2.—The official thermometer at the weather office marked 95 degrees today, but street instruments were as high as 100. It was the hottest day for several years. Not a breath of air was stirring and the heat was simply sickening. No fatalities are reported, although prostrations of a more or less serious character were numerous. The beach resorts were crowded.

Scorching at Chicago.

Chicago, June 2.—The hot weather in Chicago continues and is causing much suffering. The weather bureau reported the highest temperature of the day as 92 degrees. This was at 4 o'clock this afternoon and is 2 degrees only less than the

temperature of last Friday. The thermometers on the street registered as high as 97 in the shade. The mean temperature of the day as officially reported was 92 degrees, 19 degrees higher than the normal temperature of June 24 averaged for the past twenty years.

People overcome by heat on the streets today were revived in near-by drug stores and only one case so far learned was serious enough to send to the hospital.

In the Nineties in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., June 2.—Although the heat was terrific today, not a case of sunstroke had been reported up to 8 o'clock tonight. At noon the mercury registered 96; at 6 p. m. 90; at 8 p. m. 89. A light breeze sprung up after sundown.

Five at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 2.—The hot spell still continues in this vicinity. Today the thermometer registered 95 degrees and tonight is pegged at 90. As far as is known there were no serious prostrations from heat today.

Breeze in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—The weather here today was intensely hot, although strong wind blew from the southeast. The official thermometer registered 85, but street instruments ran up to the 100 mark. No prostrations were reported. The village of Kiril, Kas., on the Rock Island road, twenty miles west of Manhattan, was visited by a storm of a cyclonic character this afternoon. Two houses were blown down, but no lives were lost.

Detroit's Hottest Day.

Detroit, Mich., June 2.—Detroit today experienced the hottest weather of the present heated term. Starting at 80 at 3 o'clock this morning, the mercury rose steadily until it reached 95 at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The weather office at 10 o'clock reported that the mercury had fallen to 90. Thermometers in the streets registered much higher than the weather office figures, but no prostrations from the intense heat were reported.

Fifteen Prostrated in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 2.—The mercury again hovered above the nineties today, 95 being the highest recorded at the observer's office on the top floor of Johns Hopkins university building. In other parts of the city the readings reported were as high as 100. There was but little breeze to temper the heat of the sun's rays. Fifteen prostrations were reported, two cases resulting fatally. John Pierce, sixty years old, a farmer, and Daniel Bates, aged forty, a colored stevedore, succumbed to the torrid heat and died shortly after arriving at the hospital.

Drop in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 2.—A sudden fall of temperature was experienced in this city tonight, the thermometer dropping 20 degrees in a few hours. The heat was intense during the day, 94 degrees being registered at 1 o'clock.

In New York.

New York, June 2.—The hot wave edged off oceanward a trifle today and the mercury, while striving mightily, failed to quite reach the record of Saturday. The cumulative effect of days of intense heat upon walks and buildings, however, made the city atmosphere intensely trying. While the number of prostrations from the heat was not as great as on days when persons are engaged in active occupations, many succumbed, and the hospitals and ambulance service had plenty to do.

Forecast for Monday.

Washington, June 2.—For Georgia: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. Virginia: Fair; continued high temperature and southerly winds. North Carolina: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. South Carolina: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. Eastern Florida and Western Florida: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds. Alabama: Fair; southerly winds. Mississippi: Fair; cooler in western portion; southerly winds. Louisiana: Fair; cooler in northern portion; southerly winds. Texas: Generally fair; cooler in northern portions; southerly winds. Arkansas: Fair; cooler in northwest portion Monday morning; cooler Monday; southerly winds. Tennessee: Fair; slightly cooler in western portion; southerly winds.

Storm at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., June 2.—A heavy rain-storm which passed over this city this afternoon, was accompanied by a small cyclone covering a strip of about six blocks along Keyser avenue. Several houses were badly damaged, outhouses destroyed and two barns were blown over, one being carried by the high wind fully 100 yards.

While the storm was at its height, lightning struck a house in which Mr. and Mrs. John Gerity and her brother were seated about table. The husband was not harmed, the brother was stunned, and Mrs. Gerity was so badly shocked that she died in five minutes.

Crops Needing Rain.

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—The Monitor tomorrow will say that the wheat, oat and hay crops in central Illinois will be failures, and three or four hundred acres of corn, but it needs rain. Recent hot winds have dried up pastures.

MINISTER RANSOM HAS SICK LEAVE

And Will Go to Asheville for Recuperation.

Washington, June 2.—Much concern is expressed by the friends of Minister Ransom, who is on his way home from Mexico on sick leave. The minister was taken ill while en route to his new post of duty, and has not been able at any time since reaching there to transact the business of the legation. He went, under advice of the officials of the department here, to the hot springs at Monterey, but has evidently received no substantial benefit from the treatment of the waters there. Upon the statement of his physician that five or six weeks' stay in his native country would probably result in his complete restoration to health, the department of state granted him sixty days' leave of absence. Minister Ransom will go direct to Asheville, in the western part of North Carolina, where it is hoped the bracing mountain air will result in a salutary climate and will unite in the realization of the physician's expectation. Mr. Ransom was ill and quite feeble last winter, and it was hoped that his trip to Mexico would result in a speedy improvement of his condition.

CLOUDBURST IN NEBRASKA.

Railroad Tracks Badly Washed—Other Damage Done.

Curtis, Neb., June 2.—A storm which visited this vicinity Saturday developed into a cloudburst. The flood struck the railroad yards, cutting its way through the valley and many more were drowned in the realization of the physician's expectation. Mr. Ransom was ill and quite feeble last winter, and it was hoped that his trip to Mexico would result in a speedy improvement of his condition.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

Is What the Newspaper Correspondents Say It Was.

REACHED WASHINGTON YESTERDAY

They Make a Good Report of the Exposition's Progress.

REFLECTS CREDIT ON THE ORIGINATORS

The Visit to Chickamauga Battlefield. Other Places of Interest Where They Stopped Over a Day.

Washington, June 2.—The Washington correspondents and their wives, who have been making a tour of several of the southern states for the past week, returned to town this morning. The trip was taken upon the invitation of the Atlanta Exposition Company and extended by the Southern railway from Atlanta, the initial stopping place, to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, and Hickory, N. C., at each of these places the party being the guests of the citizens during their stay.

The trip was made in a special train of Pullman coaches, the first complimentary furnished, and despite the extremely hot weather in which the trip was made, it was a delightful one, and the party reached home in high spirits.

The stay at Atlanta covered two days, the principal point of interest and attraction, of course, being Piedmont park, in which the buildings of the Cotton States and International exposition are located. They are already in an advanced stage of construction, and every promise is given that the exposition will reflect the highest credit upon its originators. The grounds are admirably adapted for the purpose of the exposition, the topographical features being such as to permit from the portico of every building a view of all the others.

Memorial Day was spent on the battlefield at Chickamauga under the personal direction of Generals Boynton and Fuller, members of the commission in charge of the park, who gave the visitors a graphic idea of the struggle in which both here and at Gettysburg the armies of the North and South fought their last battle. The day ending with a picnic, it is estimated that not less than 100,000 visitors will be present, and Chattanooga is arranging to entertain that number. Many, if not most of these, will extend their trip to Atlanta and witness the opening of the exposition there.

At both these places, as well as Knoxville, Asheville and Hickory, the correspondents' party were entertained at banquets at the principal hotels, enjoying in each of the places magnificent manifestations of southern hospitality.

TENNESSEE EDITORS

Will Meet at Chattanooga Tomorrow.

The Program.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1.—(Special.)—The jolly and prosperous editors of the Tennessee Press Association ought to have a good time here this week, during the continuance of their twenty-fifth annual meeting, which opens Tuesday at 10 o'clock for business in the Chamber of Commerce and closes Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the party will take the Western and Atlantic route to Cumberland island for an extended stay.

The programme of pleasure here begins at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, following the first business session, with a drive to the state capitol, and that night there will be a dance and lawn fete at the Stanton house. Thursday afternoon the party will visit the mountain and that afternoon, as stated, will leave for Cumberland island, where a ball will be given in their honor Friday night at the island house.

THEY ARE NEARLY UNANIMOUS

For the Free Coinage of Silver and for a State Convention.

Sedalia, Mo., June 2.—The Democrat today published the result of a vote of the 111 county democratic central chairman in the state, showing that fifty-eight are unqualifiedly in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold; one is against such coinage; and three are non-committal. The subject of calling a convention, thirty-seven are openly and avowedly in favor of immediate action, while twenty-one are opposed to such convention, and the remainder are willing to trust to the action of the state committee. Twenty-seven counties have already either held conventions or passed resolutions and requested that a convention be held or have called meetings for that purpose.

SOLID FOR MCKINLEY.

In What Judge King Says the Ohio Delegation Will Be.

Youngstown, O., June 2.—Judge Lewis W. King, who has the confidence of the Federal people in this state, said tonight that the delegation to the national republican convention will be solid for McKinley for president. He says there is no quarrel between McKinley and Foraker.

DROWNED IN THE SURF.

A Young Lady Carried Off by the Waves.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 2.—Miss Jennie Grogie of Trenton and Dickinson, Philadelphia, aged twenty-one, was the first victim of the surf this year. She was bathing today in front of Bew's jetty and was caught in the current and swept away from her escort, Charles Crawford. The drowned girl was a guest here of Mrs. James Farley, who promptly swore out a warrant for the arrest of Crawford. The charge was that Crawford willfully enticed the girl into deep water and caused her death. At a hearing before Recorder Gouldley Crawford was remanded for a further hearing. Before being arrested he gave the name of Richard Thomas and that he lived at Cleveland, O. The body of Miss Grogie has not been recovered.

BEAT HER INTO INSSENSIBILITY.

Carried Her a Mile and Threw Her Into a Ditch.

La Porte, Ind., June 2.—The details of a fiendish crime in a named Seebry, living near Bristol, Elkhart county, have just come to light. A seven-year-old girl, the orphan daughter of Seebry's sister, came to live with Seebry, and his wife. One

night recently the child was assaulted by Seebry and after being beaten into insensibility, was carried a mile north and thrown into a ditch. During the night the child regained consciousness and crawled to the home of a farmer named Wheat. Medical assistance was summoned and an examination disclosed the fact that the girl's body had been frightfully bruised and cut. There is little hope of the child's recovery. The father, in the community is very bitter and much violence is feared.

IT WAS A TERRIFIC GALE

That Caused the Wreck of the Colima.

San Francisco, Cal., June 2.—Captain H. L. Read, the well-known marine surveyor and the master of the schooner Colima, gives some additional particulars of the Colima wreck, obtained from Third Officer Hansen, who escaped on the deckhouse, and A. J. Sutherland, who clung to the seats of an overturned lifeboat.

The heaviest portion of all those experienced came after the wreck and was experienced and while passengers and crew were struggling in the water. The force of the gale at this time was dreadful. Many were washed from the wreckage to which they clung. Some were killed or rendered unconscious by being struck by the timbers which were dashed about with restless fury. Rafts and boats were overturned. Had it not been for this, many more would have been saved.

The gale drove rafts and wreckage before it with great rapidity. Mr. Hansen saw a raft at 6:30 o'clock p. m. on the day of the disaster. On it were three men. They drifted very fast, and were soon lost to view.

He also saw a raft on which were Mr. Chilberg and six others. These men had two oars, and seemed to be making for the shore. Mr. Hansen also saw a boat in which were First Officer Griffiths and four other men. When last seen this boat was trying to pick up the survivors, but it was seen again, and is supposed to have been swamped in the heavy sea.

Every one of the survivors, except Sutherland, is badly bruised by being struck by the wreckage. Sutherland is being nursed by the lifeboat after it had overturned five times with him. He says he saw two ladies alive and then saw them drown without being able to render them any assistance. Sutherland and Hansen say the wind would cut up planks and lumber from the deck load, hurl them in the air with furious force and dash them down upon those in the water.

It is reported that just as the steamer Captain Taylor was being washed over the bridge into the sea, and that then he was struck by a piece of wreckage and killed, or so stunned that he was unable to make further effort to save himself. He had attempted to heave to under the stern, but could not get the vessel's head up to sea. Then he tried going ahead at full speed two or three times, but the wind threw her off and she fell into the trough of the sea. Some of the survivors say the engines could not drive the steamer into the teeth of the gale or else they were disabled. Sutherland and Hansen both tell harrowing stories of the misery they witnessed while keeping themselves afloat. Many of the bodies which floated past them were badly mangled.

Either the clothing had been torn off by the fury of the wind and waves, or the victims had been too ill or too terrified to have their bodies kept intact until they reached the shore. Apparently the children were all drowned in the cabins.

It was the 12th trip of the Colima. She had on board \$100,000 of treasure shipped to Mazatlan from the house of Melchers, Eschwege & Co. It is insured in London and Germany. Until the depth of the water in which the steamer went down was positively known, two diving plants and two steamers belonging to Hidalgo & Co. and the Corneo Company of La Paz, were kept waiting to attempt the recovery of this treasure. I have myself been held here waiting for full particulars before acting further.

According to the passenger list when the steamer left Mazatlan there were thirty-seven cabin and eighty-four steerage passengers from San Francisco, five from Mazatlan and a crew of eighty, making a total of 266 souls on board. Other passengers were taken on at San Blas and Manzanillo and some may have left the steamer, so the exact number on the ship when she foundered is not known here.

WITH KNIFE AND PISTOL

Two Former Partners Fatally Wound Each Other.

Greenville, Miss., June 2.—Peter Serce and A. Carro, proprietors of the leading restaurant of the town, he at their homes last night as the result of a street fight. The two men quarreled recently and dissolved partnership. Yesterday they met and renewed the trouble. Serce secured an oyster knife, while Carro was armed with a pistol. After a desperate encounter, last night, Serce was killed within a few feet of each other, Carro unconscious from the loss of blood from seven gaping wounds. Serce's body was pierced by two bullets, one of which passed through his left lung.

BATTLE IN A COURTROOM.

One Man Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded.

Houston, Tex., June 2.—During a trial in a justice's court at Snyder Springs, Van Zandt county, yesterday, the principals in the case engaged in a bloody duel with pistols, in which one man was killed, two fatally wounded and another seriously injured. The trouble grew out of the suit of T. Bert Garland vs. Dickson and four sons and Chapman and Dean, witnesses, engaged in the fight. Dickson was killed, one of his sons badly wounded and Chapman and Dean are now lying from their injuries. The other three sons of Dickson escaped and are being pursued by officers to prevent further trouble. The whole county is aroused and further trouble is expected when the three Dicksons are captured.

HAS A LARGE ARMY.

President Tang Has a Hundred Thousand Braves.

London, June 2.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Hong Kong saying that the republic of Formosa is unpopular. The establishment of a republic is merely an official movement and has no connection with the agitation in southern China. President Tang has 100,000 Swatow, Hunan and Canton braves, armed with Mauser, Lee and Peabody rifles and Winchester carbines and with plenty of ammunition. The British gunboat Redoubt and the German gunboat Itlis are inside Tamsui harbor protecting foreigners. The foreigners do not expect that the Chinese will defend the splendid forts.

Crokers and Dwyer's Horses.

London, June 2.—The Sportsman will say tomorrow that Mr. Croker has written to the Irish papers that he and Mr. Dwyer find it impossible to send their horses to Dublin, as with Banquet running for the Manchester cup, Stonenell claimed, Dinah and Harry Reed turned out, Montauk very backward and Eau de Gailie entered for the Ascot meeting, their string is exhausted.

Mr. Croker adds, according to The Sportsman, that he intends to establish a stable at Llanvyn-ydd, near Llanfair, to show trotters at the Dublin horse show and to race at the next Baldylee meeting.

A TALK WITH MIQUEL

About the Rumor That a Ministerial Crisis Is Probable.

HE SAYS IT IS ALL NONSENSE

A New Reichstag Would Be Just Like the Present One.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION AT KIEL

Emperor William Will Not Go Aboard Any French Ships While There. Other Foreign News.

Berlin, June 2.—With a view of ascertaining the truthful side of the reports that a ministerial crisis was probable and only delayed until after the close of the Kiel canal fete, the Berlin representative of the United Press sought and obtained an interview last evening with Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, who is undoubtedly the best informed man in the government, still retaining, as he does, the complete confidence of the emperor and the friendship of his colleagues. The reporter was cordially received and at once put at his ease. The first question asked the minister was what was coming next; was it dissolution or a new anti-option bill, as announced by Herr von Koeller, Prussian minister for the interior?

Dr. Miquel, who is an eminently cautious man, made a few turns of the room in silence and then, coming to a halt, said: "Dissolve the reichstag? Nonsense. A new reichstag would not be composed of a materially different mixture of parties, and besides the construction of a platform would be necessary upon which the government could go before the electorate with any chances of success. The federal government won't engage in any such precarious venture. Moreover, when the reichstag resumes its sittings, the members will find a number of bills awaiting their disposition, with every chance of their acceptance of the measures. Among them are the bourse reform and trading licenses bill, measures for the suppression of illegal trading and competition, reforming the insurance laws and other practical proposals. Those together with the budget will abundantly and usefully employ the time of the house until the Easter recess in 1896 without any prospect of friction between the government and the reichstag."

Dr. Miquel emphatically denied the truth of the report that it was probable that an anti-socialist or anti-revolution bill would be again introduced and expressed himself also as quite sure that the bundersrath would not give its sanction to even a modified form of the defunct bill. All the federal governments, he declared, were strongly desirous that nothing should be done to hinder the reichstag from pursuing peaceful legislative work tending to improve the condition of the masses.

The confident tone in which the finance minister spoke indicated his firm belief that no important change in the ministry was within sight.

Will Not Visit Foreign Ships.

The semi-official denial here of the statement which originated in Paris that the kaiser intended to go on board the French warship Hoche, while at Kiel, ought to be sufficient to quiet the rumor over the suggestion of the German imperial flag being hoisted over the French warship. If it has ever been the intention of the emperor to visit the foreign vessels while at Kiel, which is not at all probable, the idea has been abandoned and it may be safely asserted that he will not go on board any of them.

The Grand Duke Alexis, whose presence at the fete as the representative of the czar is especially gratifying to the kaiser, who is the bearer of an autograph letter of congratulation from Nicholas II, and will be received by the emperor in special audience upon his arrival at Kiel. The arrival of the grand duke comes to Kiel by rail, instead of arriving there on a Russian warship, he being the premier admiral and commander-in-chief of the Russian navy, has been attributed to an agreement between France and Russia in regard to the size and number of the vessels which those powers will contribute to the naval display upon the occasion, though it cannot be ascertained from any official or reliable source that such an agreement exists. The arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis on board his flagship, it is assumed, would imply the presence of a large Russian fleet, whereas his arrival by rail merely as the representative of the czar, and not in his capacity as grand admiral of the Russian fleet, would not necessitate any great naval display on the part of Russia. The view taken here is that the czar sends Alexis to Kiel merely to mark his personal friendship for the kaiser.

The Neuste Nachrichten, a Bismarckian organ, declares that the grand duke Alexis was designated to be present at the Kiel festivities for the reason that representative members of the royal houses of England, Austria and Italy will be in attendance. The duke of York is expected to arrive at Hamburg June 15th on board the royal yacht Osborne. He will be personally received by the emperor. King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, will arrive on board his yacht Drott. He, of course, will have a personal greeting by the emperor upon his arrival, as will also Prince Charles of Denmark.

The Kiel celebration will undoubtedly mark the busiest period of the emperor's life and impose an immense amount of labor upon his official entourage. The state dinner which took place in the white hall of the Schloss on Thursday was a notable function. Covers were laid for 350 guests, among whom were included the count of Planders, brother of Leopold, king of the Belgians; Prince Albert of Belgium; Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and the princesses of Hohenzollern, Prince Artois, Prince Hohenlohe, imperial chancellor; General Bronzart von Schellendorf, minister of war, and most of the imperial and Prussian ministers. After the banquet there was a grand gala performance in the opera house which was attended by all the members of the imperial family and their distinguished guests. "La Pille du Regiment" was performed, with Mme. Sembrich as Marie.

Amid the constant daily duties which have been imposed upon the kaiser, such as reviewing troops, receiving ministers, revising the arrangements for the Kiel celebration, etc., the kaiser found time last week to indulge in a day's shooting near Juterbog, leaving Berlin at 7 o'clock in the morning and returning at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The competition of the Berlin financiers and the capitalists of France and England for control of the Chinese indemnity has resulted in Berlin's having the largest share in the arrangements. The indemnity, which is now being paid at Shanghai, king and direct relations with the Peking government, is conducting the negotiations. The conference of bankers telegraphic in London on Thursday, when that the negotiators were progressing smoothly and that the situation was altogether favorable. The indemnity was allocated to the Chinese government. The Hong Kong and Shanghai bank offered to loan a sum reported to be offered to upon terms which were 100,000,000, but Peking, if the plans of the Chinese financiers are successful, the German banking houses, with the assistance of London and London bankers, will finance a loan of 150,000,000.

Ex-Chancellor Caprivi spent several days in Berlin during the past week. He remained quietly at his hotel and saw nothing in political circles. The ex-chancellor declined an invitation to be present at the Kiel fete and left on Friday for the seat of his nephew at Skyren, near Crossen, where he intends to reside permanently. Caprivi informed with instructions to his friends that his withdrawal from public life was absolutely final.

Princess Waldemar, wife of Prince Waldemar of Denmark and daughter of the Duc de Chartres, is rapidly recovering her health. The nervous disorder from which she has suffered for a long time has yielded to treatment and she is now so much improved as to be able to pay a visit to the duke of Cumberland at Germany, where she is now staying.

Criticized Prince Ferdinand.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria suddenly took his departure from Paris Thursday evening and returned directly to Sofia without stopping at Vienna. The German press, which has been severely criticized in their comments upon Prince Ferdinand's conduct, especially in regard to the treatment he has permitted ex-Premier Stambuloff to be subjected to. These four days are undoubtedly deceiving that Ferdinand is always conveniently absent from his capital when there is any vile plotting on foot and these strictures may have had the effect of hastening the prince's return to Bulgaria. M. Stambuloff has a body-guard of friends in his house, all of whom are armed. These friends keep a constant watch night and day against surprises and it is no secret that they are resolved to fight to the death in defense of the emperor should such action become necessary.

Reliable advices from St. Petersburg say that the czar has declined to see M. Zankoff, who was sent to the Russian capital by Prince Ferdinand and who had humbly beseeched the czar to define the conditions upon which a reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria could be effected. M. Zankoff was not permitted to act in any official capacity and was compelled to leave St. Petersburg on his return to Sofia without having achieved any other result than getting snubbed.

The federal governments, with the exception of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, have given their assent to the proposal submitted by Chancellor Hohenlohe for the purpose of arranging a basis for a monetary conference.

A telegram received from Stuttgart today says the Wurtemberg government will absolutely adhere to the gold standard and will refuse in the bundersrath to make any concession whatever to bimetallism. The Wurtemberg government holds that the proposed monetary conference must of necessity be futile.

The emperor has appointed General Count von Waldersee to command the Count von Waldersee on the occasion of the maneuvers in the north. The proposed taking part will comprise the Second and Ninth army corps, and at the request of Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph will act as umpire.

The Casowitz Wore.

Professor Layden, the famous specialist, who attended the late Czar Alexander III at Livadia, has been summoned to the Caucasus by the dowager zarina to attend the czarowitz, the Grand Duke George, whose condition has been very much worse. Professor Layden will start for the Caucasus on Wednesday next.

The emperor has ordered the members of the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel to wear upon the occasion of the Kiel fete uniforms especially designed by himself.

The weather has been very sultry today, with frequent thunder storms and heavy rains, all of which had the effect to spoil the enjoyment of the thousands who look forward to their annual Whit Sunday outings.

Several of the Berlin newspapers have indulged in comments upon the arrival in Europe of President Reitz of the free state of Orange, expressing hope that Germany will lend her moral support to the Boers in their struggle against England to accomplish a union of the Transvaal and the Orange free state, with free access of the Boer republic to the sea. The papers assert would not merely be to the advantage of the Boers, but would benefit the world at large.

Wreaths on Garibaldi's Tomb.

Rome, June 2.—Today was the fifteenth anniversary of the death of General Garibaldi. The popular societies marched to the capitol, where they deposited wreaths on the liberator's monument. As the line was moving to the capitol four revolutionary societies divided the procession and a Crispien society appear. A Garibaldian colonel harangued the crowd at the capitol. He denounced the government and recalled Garibaldi's devotion to morality and social justice. No socialist spoke, but some of them cheered for De Felice, the socialist deputy. On the whole, the demonstration was orderly. Garibaldi's family observed the day at Capra.

Second Election in Italy.

Rome, June 2.—Rebalsotti were held today for members of the chamber of deputies in the districts where none of the candidates last Sunday obtained the constitutional majority. Today the radicals carried Milan. The socialist convict, Bosisio, was elected in Palermo, and his success has caused great excitement. The socialist, Barbato, was elected in Ravenna. Altogether, fourteen socialists were elected.

Paris Grand Steeplechase.

Paris, June 2.—The grand steeplechase race was run today and was won by Syrax,

ATLANTA GOES DOWN

Over Four Thousand People See the Pelicans Win.

IT WAS GOOD WORK WOOD DID AT FIRST

But He Let Down Before the Game Was Over—A Home Run Hit Did It.

Games Elsewhere.

Southern Association Standing.			
Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Evansville	29	20	9
Atlanta	29	19	10
Nashville	29	19	10
Memphis	27	15	12
Little Rock	27	15	12
Chattanooga	27	15	12
New Orleans	28	10	18
Montgomery	28	8	20

Today the teams change about, the east going against the west.

Atlanta went against New Orleans yesterday and lost to the team of 12 to 5.

The boys have been playing ball with a vengeance of late and have just started out on a tour which will last two weeks, when they come back home again for eighteen more games.

Playing in the hot sun Saturday and then jumping a train and riding all night and then again into uniform had a bad effect on the boys and they were not in the best of condition.

It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that Atlanta has a team this year which are not quitters, but are in the game from first to last. They have played three extra innings games this year and have won out in the last when everybody else thought the game was lost.

Atlanta held the lead for just twenty-four hours, precisely the same time that Cincinnati was at the top in the National League.

Evansville wiped Nashville up in the mud and Atlanta went to second place again, but by a good margin.

Arresting, who got into a scrap and was left behind, is over his post. He was taken in hand by Mr. Jim Lynch, who seems to have more control over "Reddy" than any one else, and after a good, straight talk he was brought around all right.

"Reddy" came to the conclusion that he was in the wrong and decided to even matters up by joining the team and playing ball as hard as ever.

HOW 'TAS LOST.

The Team Appears to Have Gone to Pieces at Once.

New Orleans, June 2.—(Special.)—The Atlanta aggregation was beaten this evening before a crowd of about four thousand people by the locals.

At the start it looked as though the visitors would win the game, but the Pelicans fought every point and were soon abreast with their opponents.

They did not hold their position long, for the Georgia boys in a clever manner pulled ahead and matters were extremely dubious for the local team.

In the eighth inning, when the Atlantas had a good lead, Ely, York and Powell secured their bases on infield drives and a hit by the pitcher, respectively. Stafford drove the ball into deep center for a home run and cleared the bases. He was cheered greatly and a collection taken up for him, which netted the popular fellow a snug sum.

After that the visitors were rattled and more runs were scored off them by the home boys.

Wood pitched a fair game in the early part of the battle, but lost control of the ball after Stafford's drive in the eighth. The team went to pieces in a jiffy and allowed many chances to slip by them.

Ely pitched a good game for the home team, but his support was not too good.

The score was:

New Orleans	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
York, cf.	6	2	1	2	0	0
Powell, 1b.	4	2	1	3	0	0
Stafford, 2b.	4	2	1	3	0	0
Dowdy, 3b.	5	3	2	2	0	2
McCormick, ss.	4	1	1	0	1	1
Nie, rf.	4	1	1	0	1	1
Honeycutt, lb.	4	0	1	1	5	2
Smith, c.	4	2	0	0	0	0
Ely, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	12	12	27	20	4

Atlanta	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Delehanty, 2b.	5	4	3	4	2	1
Knowles, 1b.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Wilson, c.	4	0	0	6	3	0
Freel, rf.	5	0	0	2	1	0
Goodenough, cf.	5	0	0	2	1	0
Hornung, rf.	4	0	0	2	1	0
McDade, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Smith, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Wood, p.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	39	5	9	27	17	4

Score by innings:

New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	12
Atlanta	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	5

Summary: Earned runs, New Orleans 6, Atlanta 2. Two-base hits, Nie, Hornung, Delehanty 2. Home run, Stafford. Stolen bases, York, Ely, Powell, Nie, Delehanty 4. Wilson 2. Wild pitch, Wood. Struck out by Wood 2. Passed balls, Wilson 3. Wild pitch, Wood. Time of game, two hours.

Evansville Beats Nashville.

Evansville, Ind., June 2.—Two thousand people saw the game this afternoon between Nashville and Evansville. The rest, the visitors' catcher, became ill in the first inning and Moran, the pitcher had to be placed behind the bat. Burnett, Fields, Barnett, Mills, Boone hits. The record, Stallings for the visitors, made home runs.

Score:

Evansville	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Nashville	30	10	10	17	16	1

Batteries: Mason and Fields; Berman, Trost and Moran. Umpire Crisp.

An American Won.

Paris, June 2.—At the Velodrome Buffalo today the American bicyclist, Banker, won the international race, the Prix d'Angers for professionals. The distance was two kilometers. Wheeler was one of the starters.

Baseball Brevities.

One year ago the Phillies were in second place. Chattanooga is playing very fast ball these days.

Knauss, of New York, will be given a trial against the Cleveland.

The so-called New York Giants are still dropping down the ladder.

The Baltimore returned from the west with an average of .560.

Big Amos Russett, of New York, fanned out ten men last Tuesday.

Burkett, of Cleveland, leads the league in batting, with an average of .469.

Jimmy Long is playing left field for Milwaukee and puts up his usual good game.

Reddy, of Philadelphia, is playing great ball at short in Joe Sullivan's absence.

Frank Motz has been fined more than any other player in the Western League.

Burnett, of Evansville, broke the record by making four home runs in one game.

Pittsburgh still maintains the lead in the National League. The team is a hard one to down.

Philadelphia leads the National League in batting. Halman leads the team with an average of .462.

Schmidt, who was sold to Memphis, has been released by Manager Lewis. He proved a failure as a pitcher.

The Louisville club has been trying to secure Catcher Trost, of Nashville. Stallings wouldn't part with him.

Catcher Earle, of the Grand Rapids team, dislocated his shoulder in a recent game by colliding with another player.

Luttenburg is playing first base for To-

ronto. He is batting hard, and his fielding is perfect. He played with Memphis last year.

Hollohan, Atlanta's old shortstop, is playing with St. Paul. He is one of the best minor league shortstops in the country.

Stafford, of New York, is playing fast ball at second for that team. It's either play ball or lose a job with him.

Anson has made another bet. This time it is with Robinson, of Baltimore, and it is \$100 that Chicago will beat Baltimore out in the race.

The Baltimore are badly handicapped by having two of the best players injured. McGraw and Robinson both are hurt, and will be out of the game for some time.

The Lincoln team, of the Western Association, seems to have one of the comeliest athletes of the county in a young player named Hollingsworth. Several big league managers are watching him work.

DEBS ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

He Says Judge Woods Carried Out Russian Practices.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 2.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, has addressed a circular letter to members of that organization in relation to the recent decision of the United States supreme court. The circular says:

"A cruel wrong against our great and beloved order, perpetrated by William A. Woods, United States circuit judge, has been approved by the United States supreme court; but though prison walls from upon myself and others whom you chose as officials of your order, I assure you that neither dependency nor despair has taken the place of the course which has characterized us and our order since the storms of persecution began to beat upon us. We have not lost faith in the ultimate triumph of truth over perjury, of justice over wrong, however exalted may be the stations of those who perpetrated the outrages."

President Debs then reviews incidents leading up to and the results of the great railway strike and says:

"In Russia the victim of autocratic displeasure is denied a trial by a jury of his people. William A. Woods carried out the Russian practice. In Russia the doomed man or woman is arraigned before the supreme despot or one of his numerous sycophants. Truth, justice, mercy are forever exiled. Age, sex, character, education, name and condition count for nothing. It is enough to know that the brave soul yearned for freedom and the penalty of exile, imprisonment, torture or death is inflicted, and it is enough to this day in the United States of America, that the law of injunction is the will of a despot, and by the exercise of this Russian power American Railway Union officials go to prison and the honest laborer is crushed in the hands of the American Railway Union to stand by their order. In God's own good time we will make the despot's prisons, where innocent men suffer, monumental."

NEW LABOR PARTY.

United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, June 2.—A new labor party will be hereafter be known as the United Labor League of western Pennsylvania was organized in this city tonight. Over 100 delegates, representing every labor organization in western Pennsylvania, met in convention and decided to amalgamate into one organization. The combined membership will be over 25,000. W. J. Smith, of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, was elected president. The new organization will seek legislation favorable to labor and use its combined strength for the common interest of all its members. It is the ultimate intention of the new league to endeavor to have all labor organizations of this country join the new order. If this is successful a large building will be erected in this city, where headquarters will be established. A large amount of money would thus be saved yearly.

OUR WARSHIPS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On the Way to Take Part in the Kiel Celebration.

Southampton, June 2.—The American warships lying in Southampton waters, preparatory to sailing for Kiel, where they will take part in the opening of the North Sea Battle canal, have added much to the gaiety of this town. The harbor today was alive with boats and launches from the American vessels, and all day long the pier where the boats arrived and departed was lined with the blue jackets and their officers, since the arrival of the warships, Southampton, which is doubtless the best affected place in England toward the United States, has been lavish in its display of the stars and stripes, and very many of the shop windows contain American devices.

The American warships are anchored off Netley hospital, where there are also two Italian cruisers. Sailors from the vessels are constantly going ashore, and American consuls, Italian and Englishmen and their wives, are on the beach, watching the movements of the blue jackets and their officers, since the arrival of the warships, Southampton, which is doubtless the best affected place in England toward the United States, has been lavish in its display of the stars and stripes, and very many of the shop windows contain American devices.

The American flag has many visitors, all of whom are shown every courtesy by the officers. Yesterday the mayor of Southampton, who is retired in his private life, returned the visit of Rear Admiral Kirkland. When the San Francisco arrived, she fired a salute, which the town was not able to return, having no guns.

The United States steamship Alliance, which sailed last night, and which shaped her course westward. She is bound for Newport, but will probably call at Madeira. Her decks were crowded with officers and men. As she passed the flagship she fired a salute. The squadron will probably sail for Kiel on June 11th.

This town is preparing an elaborate reception for the new American steamer St. Louis. A grand banquet will be given at which the officers of the Admiral will be present, and there will be an excursion around the harbor. The officers will meet the steamer in a tug as she comes up Southampton water. The steamship company has given a breakfast to a number of guests from London and Southampton on the day the St. Louis sails on her return to New York.

COMMENCEMENT AT JACKSON, TENN.

Southwestern Baptist University and Memphis Conference Institute.

Jackson, Tenn., June 2.—(Special.)—The annual commencement exercises of both the Southwestern Baptist University and the Memphis Conference Institute, two famous and powerful institutions of learning, opened here today. Rev. J. Judson Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., preached the commencement sermon of the university and Dr. R. D. Smart, of Memphis, preached the commencement sermon of the institute. Both sermons were masterly and especially suited to the occasion.

Hon. W. L. Wilson, postmaster general of the United States, will deliver an address to the graduating class of the Southwestern Baptist university Wednesday.

SAID PASHA PROMISES

To Shortly Send a Reply to the Proposals for Reform in Armenia.

London, June 2.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Said Pasha, Turkish foreign minister, on Friday, promised the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, to reply before the Balm festival, to the proposals made by Great Britain, Russia and France for a reform of the Turkish administration in the Armenian provinces. It is expected that the powers will obtain the acceptance of their proposals.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the General News says: "The grand vizier has resigned, and that he will be succeeded by Kiamil Pasha. The crisis arises from the demand for Armenian reforms."

THE LATE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Incidents in the Life of Walter Q. Gresham.

Among the many interesting stories told of Judge Gresham illustrating his character are the following:

Once, while on the district court bench in Indiana, Judge Gresham told a young man, convicted of a crime, and about to be sent to the penitentiary, that he might go home for three days to say goodbye to his father, who was in his last illness. The young man was allowed to go without a guard on his promise to return to be sent to the penitentiary. This promise was kept. At the end of the three days the young man returned to Judge Gresham, somewhat hurried, and indignant. He had not understood the judge and instead of coming straight back to the penitentiary, he had gone straight to the penitentiary. The warder had refused to admit him. He had no commitment paper with him or anything else which indicated his rights to become an inmate of the prison and the warder chose to take advantage of an impostor. The young man had returned to report the misconduct of the warder in refusing to admit him. He was turned over to the marshal, who, with the proper papers, escorted him to the penitentiary, where he was promptly admitted.

On another occasion, when a Grand Army man, whom Judge Gresham knew, was found guilty before his court-martial of robbing a store, Judge Gresham told him he might go home and spend the night with his family. The next day he was to return and receive sentence. The man faithfully returned and was sent to prison for two years, but Gresham subsequently signed a petition for the man's pardon, and he was released after serving a year.

On another occasion Gresham showed his quick appreciation of what was going on about him. A trial was in progress in the state department, was one of the attorneys engaged. In the midst of this trial there came into the courtroom a lawyer of high standing, who once held a high place in the department of justice at Washington. He was a millionaire, an old man, but less than ten years of age. He asked permission of the attorneys to get an order from the court in the guardianship matter, permitting him to sell certain property. It was purely a formality, he said, and would only take a moment. He passed up the papers to Judge Gresham, and Judge Gresham sat coolly back and for twenty minutes read the papers through carefully. When he was through with them he asked the lawyer:

"If you read those papers?" The lawyer said he had. Judge Gresham reached for his docket and made an entry. It took about ten minutes. Then he turned sternly to the lawyer and said: "You have been here for ten minutes. You will have nothing further to do with either them or their property. You can go."

Then, turning to the lawyers at the table he said: "Proceed with your case, gentlemen."

The lawyer then abruptly removed from his guardianship stood a moment as if a planet had struck him, and then left the courtroom without asking a question. No one was allowed to enter the courtroom either in public or private. He is now practicing law in Chicago.

While he was on the bench Judge Gresham made several decisions which gained him some fame. One was the decision in the case of the Washington railroad. The road was in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States court in St. Louis, to take charge of the entire system. Gresham, at his court in Chicago, of equal jurisdiction with the Washington court, made the road as the law, that no order touching a railroad and its receivership could be made to extend beyond the limits of the state the court was sitting in. He held that the St. Louis receivership did not apply within the state of Illinois, and for the Illinois stretch of road he appointed another receiver. Not long ago a reporter, in conversation with Secretary Gresham, discussed this matter and the secretary said: "I was in public life, but it failed to please a great many railroad people. I threw a side light on the transactions of the Washington, which they did not like. The road had been in the hands of a receiver for interest on its bonds, and it owed for its taxes. To the astonishment of all concerned, and myself, the receiver of the Washington railroad, running through Illinois made a profit of a little over \$400,000 in about two years. We paid the taxes of the road and made a big hole in the interest as well."

Another decision which had considerable effect on the public mind was the "Narrow Gauge" case. The decision was to the effect that the wages of the employees of the narrow gauge railroads should be paid by the government. Speaking of this decision a short time ago, Mr. Gresham said: "I made this decision after a long and careful study of the case. The narrow gauge railroads are quasi public in their character. They are the highways of commerce; to stop them would be a public disaster. Yet to keep them open the employees must be sure of their wages. Railroads are public utilities, and the government is responsible for their maintenance. If employees in their claim for wages were to be swayed down by a mortgage which must be paid by the government, the government would be responsible for the maintenance of the roads. The rate secretary was an extremely outspoken man, as is proved by what he did in the case of the Washington railroad. He turned his head toward the callers, but he was not getting up, gentlemen; but put some chairs up by the window. You will find some chairs on the desk. I had red tape and aroused considerable gossip in diplomatic circles. The callers were no means sure but that their country's dignity had been strained by the secretary's informal reception."

On another occasion two secretaries of state, who were in the room, were ushered into the diplomatic room to make what they intended to be a formal call on the secretary of state. I was away from the room, and the two secretaries found the secretary in his shirt sleeves and with his slippers placed comfortably in a window with the breeze. He was smoking a strong cigar and was adding to his comfort as much as possible with a palm-leaf fan. He turned his head amiably toward the callers, both of whom he had met before and knew, and waving his hand hospitably, said: "Excuse my not getting up, gentlemen; but put some chairs up by the window. You will find some chairs on the desk. I had red tape and aroused considerable gossip in diplomatic circles. The callers were no means sure but that their country's dignity had been strained by the secretary's informal reception."

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MERCER'S SERMON

Preached by Rev. G. A. Lofton, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn.

SOPHOMORE DECLAMATION TONIGHT

Two Accidents in Macon Yesterday—A Conductor Seriously Injured—Major Hanson's Girl to the Hospital.

Macon, Ga., June 2.—(Special.)—There was an immense congregation this morning at the First Baptist church in attendance on the exercises of commencement Sunday of Mercer university. The singing was a very interesting feature of the programme. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. A. Lofton, D. D., of Nashville. He selected for his subject: "Christ, the Perfect Model." It was a very eloquent and able discourse, one of the very best baccalaureate sermons ever delivered in Macon.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Rev. A. B. Vaughn, of Canton, Ga., preached a highly entertaining sermon.

The only exercises for tomorrow is the Sylvania prize declamation at 8 p. m. There are several very eloquent speakers among the contestants and the exhibition will be highly enjoyable.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The men's meeting this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association was unusually interesting. Mr. C. R. Nisbit, a gifted young gentleman, made the opening address. Subject, "Difficulties."

A committee has been appointed to arrange all details for the field day to be given during the peach carnival, and a full list of the amusements will be published in a few days and the books opened for entries.

Two Accidents.

Conductor Felix Dougherty, of the Central railroad, happened to a severe accident yesterday. He was standing on the platform of his car. A coupling was being made and his car came together with such force that he was thrown into the air and fell against a stove, which he knocked down. Two of his ribs were broken and it is said the injury is very severe.

Conductor Dougherty has been unfortunately injured. He has experienced several accidents. Once he was run over by a steam engine and his escape from death was marvelous.

Yesterday Mr. J. W. Norton, a young mechanic, had one of his hands badly lacerated in a lathe at the Central railroad shops. Many such accidents have happened there. The lathe is a treacherous thing to fool with. The unfortunate victim this time is a son of Mr. J. Norton, the well-known operator at the Western Union Telegraph office in this city.

Just Like Hanson.

Yesterday Major J. P. Hanson gave \$200 to the new city hospital. He always responds liberally to any charity, or any object that is calculated to benefit humanity or advance the material interests of Macon.

The donation was unhesitating and was simply one of the many generous and voluntary acts characteristic of the generous and public spirited gentleman. In addition to the \$200 spot donation, Major Hanson says he will give \$100 to the hospital each year.

The Board to Meet.

The board of public works will meet tomorrow morning to consider the sewer trouble existing between the contractors and the city engineer. The contractors have submitted an appeal to the board, and the board will have to give it attention. After due consideration the board will make a report to the mayor and council.

Will He Resign?

It is rumored that a member of the city commissioners will resign at a near date. Nothing definite as to this is known, but a rumor to the effect has been in municipal circles. There are many in Macon who believe that the life of all the commissioners is short by reason of the fact that an attempt may be made at the next session of the legislature to amend the city charter so as to reduce the number of commissioners to three.

Well-Known Individuals.

State Senator J. B. Bussey, of Cuthbert, is in the city. He says it will not be necessary for him to resign as a member of the legislature in order to accept the position of private secretary to United States Senator A. O. Bacon as congress does not convene until the first Monday in next December and the Georgia legislature will adjourn sine die in a few days after that time. Mr. Bussey is looking well and is as genial and affable as of yore.

Hon. W. S. West, the popular and brilliant representative in the house from Lowndes county, is a guest of the Hotel Lanier. He is in attendance on the commencement exercises of his alma mater, Mercer university. Mr. West is the efficient chairman of the house committee on education, and at the last session of the legislature rendered able and efficient service in that capacity. Mr. West is the champion of a bill to provide for uniformity of text books in the state.

Hon. Joseph G. Camp, of Douglasville, passed through Macon this afternoon en route home from Louisville, Ga. Joe Camp has a host of friends in Macon who are always delighted to see him. While a member of the legislature in 1894 he made quite a reputation for brilliant oratory. His charm of speech, coupled, of course, with his handsome appearance, won for him a bride, at the close of his legislative term, one of the most beautiful and fascinating belles of middle Georgia.

Social Macon.

Mrs. L. J. Harris, one of Macon's most beautiful ladies, is visiting in Atlanta.

Miss Florence Adams, of Eatonton, is visiting Miss Mamie Wiley.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell will spend the month of June on Cumberland, during which time Dr. Campbell will be the hotel physician.

Captain Von Johnston has gone to New York.

Miss Hattie Dunwoody, a lovely young lady of Marietta, is the guest of Miss Annie Dunwoody.

Mrs. W. O. Hudson, of Atlanta, who has been visiting Mrs. Charlie McCordie, has returned home.

Mrs. T. W. Sayre has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. St. Clair Wilgins, of Washington City.

Mrs. A. Crutchfield and daughters, Misses Annie and Rose, are having a delightful visit to New York. They are stopping at the Marlborough hotel. Later in the season Mrs. Crutchfield will come to Mr. Airy, where she has a lovely home. Miss Annie Crutchfield has been attending school at Salem during the past year.

Miss Martha Johnston, daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. M. Johnston, and who is one of Macon's handsomest and most accomplished young ladies, will sail on next Thursday for Europe. Miss Johnston has been attending Mrs. Le Fevre's celebrated school at Baltimore during the past two years. She will go to Europe with Mrs. Le Fevre and nine or ten young ladies from Baltimore and other places. Mrs. Brown and Miss Salls Brown, of Atlanta, will be in the party. Miss Johnston will probably remain in Europe until September. She will spend part of the time in perfecting herself in French, music and art, in which she is already very proficient. Her pleasure travels will be confined principally to the northern part of Europe, as she has already visited the southern part. She will visit St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Berlin and other cities, of course

taking a peep at Paris and London. Miss Johnston's debut in Macon society next winter will be brilliant and delightful.

Mrs. James Ruskin, of Alabama, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Broadus Willingham.

The following party of Maconites have just gone to Cumberland: Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Burke, Mrs. George W. Duncan, and Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Columbus; and Mrs. R. E. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. William McEwen Johnston and a number of others.

State Adjutant General Kell is spending the day with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Nisbit.

Miss Annie May Harrington will leave tomorrow on a trip to Virginia and northern points.

Miss Louise Rogers has returned from New York, where she has been attending Mrs. Doremus's school. Miss Rogers is one of Macon's most accomplished and lovely young ladies.

News Notes.

Dr. J. L. White, pastor of the First Baptist church, preached a commencement sermon in Eatonton today.

The criminal docket in the city court will be taken up tomorrow.

Haroldman will go to Rome at a near day to hold court for Judge Turnbull.

A new lodge of B'nai B'rith was organized in Macon this afternoon with a large membership.

Mercer university's annual commencement publication, the Mephistopheles, has made its appearance.

A festival will be held Tuesday afternoon on the lawn of the residence of Judge Cobb.

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A MOOT COURT.

Trial by the Law Students at the University of Georgia.

JUDGE COBB ACTED AS THE JURY

Able Arguments and an Expeditious Charge, but the Jury Failed to Bring in a Verdict, and It Was a Mistrial.

Athens, Ga., June 2.—(Special.)—Moot courts are always full of fun as well as instruction, but one recently held at the law school of the University of Georgia capped the climax.

This excellent school, under the management of Judge Howell Cobb and Professor Sylvanus Morris, has achieved remarkable results with its students, and on the 19th instant will turn out a score of the best posted young lawyers in Georgia.

Among the other admirable features of the school is the system of moot courts, which give to the student the advantage of the practice of law as well as the theory.

A few days since a case was tried by the law students involving an estate belonging to minor children. Mr. J. A. Ayres, one of the students, was on the bench, but there couldn't be secured a jury with which to close the session. This entire day Cobb volunteered his services as a juror and undertook to do the work of twelve men.

The case proceeded, and it appeared rather gloomy for the cause of the poor little minor children. They were in imminent danger of losing their possessions and their meat and bread, Judge Ayres, in a dignified manner, instructed Judge Cobb, the jury, in the principles of law, and Judge Cobb paid strict attention as if he had never heard a charge of the court before in his life.

He retired to make up the verdict and returned saying that the young lawyers had misconceived the true facts of the case and he couldn't stand to see the little children suffer. Yet he couldn't make a verdict and the court in a dignified manner entered up a mistrial.

The law class diplomas will be awarded commencement day and on that day the young barristers will be admitted to the bar at a special session of Clarke superior court, held for that purpose by Judge Hutchins.

The Home School.

Among all the colleges for young ladies in Georgia none is doing better work than the Home school of this city. Madame Sosnowski, and her daughter, Miss Callie Sosnowski, assisted by a capable teacher, are in a quiet, homelike way training scores of young ladies in all the branches of education.

The commencement of the Home school consists largely in work and examinations. One entertainment is given each year and at that time the commencement exercises will be given next Thursday night, and for that occasion an elegant musical and literary programme has been arranged.

At that time the honors for the year will be announced. The Home school is admirably situated, occupying the residence of the editor of the Constitution, and the almost first chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia.

A Native Holy Land Preacher.

This morning the people attending the First Baptist church were treated to a lecture they have rarely heard. The preacher was Rev. Nahum Maghabgab, of the Holy Land. His lecture was upon the most interesting features of that historic land and the congregation was very much delighted with his talk.

The University Affairs.

The Phi Delta Theta boys held a delightful farewell meeting last night at their clubrooms. Mr. John C. Pittman, of Thomasville, was chosen as the fraternity's representative on next year's Pandora.

This year's issue of The University Pandora is looked for with great interest. It will contain a number of interesting articles, an admirable issue. Mr. W. A. Harris, of Macon, son of Hon. N. R. Harris, is the editor.

A proposition will be made to the trustees to remove the fences, terrace the campus, and plant a great variety of trees. The city will tender the services of its city engineer to superintend the work.

Mrs. Dr. H. C. White will not give her usual lecture on the whole of the city circuit, and the people of Atlanta will have the first opportunity of seeing this wonderful talker in Atlanta, although he has held important engagements in other parts of this country, where he has achieved an enviable reputation by reason of his unexcelled exhibitions on a chain ladder.

He has not until now visited the city.

Mr. Calverley is twenty-five years of age, but as his hair is slightly thin with age, he looks a trifle older. He is a young fellow, and the eastern and Canadian press is unanimous in speaking not merely of his looks, but of his high wire, but also in praise of the exceptionally clever character of his exhibitions, that night by calcium lights being the only man who has ever crossed Niagara in the dark, and to a Constitution reporter he told a thrilling story of his experience.

While making his hazardous journey several minutes the journey had ever been made in, at night it took him over half an hour. The wind was blowing high, but the night was very dark and the thousands of spectators who had assembled were only connected with the young man by a single foot in the center of the wire.

Calverley says that the reason he decided to cross Niagara at night was because he was the only man who had ever attempted the feat and he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

SOME GEORGIA FREAKS.

The Early County News tells these two remarkable stories:

"A few evenings since a Newb man was in a crowd when 'Uncle Johnny Rish,' who had been out to his farm, came up and told him to have a look at the new marked: 'I tell you these partial showers we have been having have made a wonderful change in the appearance of the crops. That is right,' said Mr. Mon Elder. The other evening I stuck some beans that had just begun to run and next morning I noticed that the little tender shoots had run up so high on the sticks in one night, measuring on his arm the length of a common yard pencil. 'You are correct,' said Uncle Johnny, 'you must have thought Mr. Elder meant to say that the beans ran the full length of his arm in one night. For I knew a man who was plowing in a field where the morning glories were pretty thick with the night, and he took out his mule, leaving his plow in the field. He went out soon next morning to begin plowing and he found his plow where he left it, but after searching a good while he found it had been literally blown in one night by a rank growth of morning glories.'

White blackberries is one of the curious freaks of nature that Mr. James Tolen discovered on his farm in Macon county a few years ago and is now trying to propagate. He found them growing on the briar bushes in his field among the blackberries, and there is nothing to distinguish them from the ordinary blackberry, except that they are perfectly white. The briar bushes bearing these strange freaks have been transferred to the garden of Mr. Tolen and he hopes in a few years, by careful cultivation, to develop the fruit into a most valuable berry known to this country.

W. W. Mosteller, who lives in Milton county, says he has a small apple orchard which was supposed to be from the rock of the tree under which it is cultivated by many. General Lee surrendered. It was picked up the day after the surrender, and he has every reason to believe it is a chip from the historical tree, notwithstanding eminent writers now insist that Lee did not surrender under a tree at all.

HE WAS HIDING OUT

And Officers Arrested Him—Think They Have a Murderer.

Valdosta, Ga., June 2.—(Special.)—A desperate negro, who has been dodging about the country at nights, and who has been secretly by negroes here, was arrested by Chief Damper today.

The officers who have been hunting for the negro's actions indicate that he is dodging from them and he is wanted for a grave offense. He is about twenty-three years old, nearly black, and claims to have come from Charleston and Savannah.

There is reason to believe he is wanted for killing a sheriff of another county. The officers here are anxious that he be identified.

Mrs. Sims, of Carrollton, Dies.

Carrollton, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. D. W. Sims died at her residence on College street in this city at 5:30 p. m., yesterday. She was about sixty years old. She leaves a husband, D. W. Sims, and a daughter, Mrs. H. W. Sims, of this place. Mrs. Sims had been in feeble health for a long time.

PEACHES SAVED HIM

How a Gordon County Farmer Got Out of Debt.

By ABANDONING COTTON RAISING

Raised Peaches and Shipped Them to the Cities—He Now Has Money Loaned Out at Interest.

Calhoun, Ga., June 2.—(Special.)—A number of the farmers of Gordon county are fast opening their eyes as to what industry is the most profitable to them—indeed, they have learned that raising cotton is not, and in the southern portion of the county have abandoned the fleecy stuff and in its stead gone into peach culture.

Several years ago Millam Gunn, an old farmer living among the mountains near the little village of Plainville, about eight miles south of this city, was, perhaps, one of the most involved men in his vicinity. He had been raising "bumble bee" cotton on the red chocolate hills of his farm until financially he was reduced almost to nothing, and with each year he seemed to grow poorer.

The old man became so involved that he sold himself of debt he was forced to mortgage his little mountain farm to the Corbin Banking Company for money. This money would be due in five years' time—but how was the old man to pay it?

Could he, on his poor hilly farm, hope to meet the debt by raising cotton. Past experience led him to believe differently, and he resolved that the money must come from an altogether different crop. He thought of many things, and at last decided that if he could find some one who would buy the trees for him and go halves in the matter, he would go into peach culture. He set about to find such a man, if possible, and it was not long before he succeeded in locating a willing backer—a gentleman in Chattahoochee, who was an experienced fruit man. The Chattahoochee gentleman came down and looked at the old man's farm. Like Mr. Gunn, he was of the opinion that the high red hills were well adapted for peaches, and in due time the young trees from the nursery—including some of the very finest varieties—were shipped and set out—thirty-five acres in all.

The third year after setting out Mr. Gunn realized his first crop and found for it a ready market in Cincinnati. That year he cleared some money and has so done every year since—that is, when the crop was not lost by frost or cold weather, which has occurred but one time.

In 1893, after paying all expenses, including half the proceeds of the crop to his partner, Mr. Gunn realized between \$1,000 and \$2,000 from the peaches. He finds a ready market for them in Cincinnati, where they are sold by express in crates of three pecks each and realizing all the way from \$2 to \$3.50 per crate.

Last evening the writer, in company with a friend, drove down to Mr. Gunn's to give him a good humor and to quote him to answer the many questions asked him concerning his peaches, the vast profits he had reaped from them in the past and what the future would yield to him.

"This year's crop is twice as good as any previous crop of mine," said Mr. Gunn, "and I'm sure to reap a good little sum of money out of it."

I well knew what this meant. Considering what had been realized in 1893, pocketing more money than most of the farmers of the county, Mr. Gunn would have about \$4,000 in his pocket when the crop had all been gathered and sold.

Mr. Gunn has great faith in the value of his farm. Said he:

"It has made me many dollars within the last few years, and had it not been for my venturing into the fruit business the Corbin Banking Company would have long ago sold me out, lock, stock and barrel. That orchard over yonder saved me," said the old man, and he waved his hand toward the peach orchard, that sat so prettily on a beautiful slight-an orchard of luxuriant thrifty trees laden with fruit, crowning a high hill before me.

Mr. Gunn has now many hundred dollars out at interest, which he did not hesitate to say he earned it, was a profitable money."

Again, to show what an estimate this year's old gentleman places upon the value of his farm, he said to me, just before I left him:

"I would not give my little mountain farm for that of Reuben Gunn, of Oothooska valley, and that you know, I considered the finest farm around here and valued at \$25,000. Don't you see where I'm right?" he asked.

For Reuben Gunn's farm, large and fine and fertile as it is, falls far short of the value of clearing him as much money annually as does mine."

Millam Gunn might be termed, to speak plainly, "the daddy" of the fruit growers of his section, for it was he who first gave rise to such an industry there. His neighbors saw that it was a profitable business, and most of them with land not unlike his—high, red and well adapted—fell in line, and now some of them have vast orchards. Notable, among these, is Mr. James C. Brownlee, who, indeed, has distanced Mr. Gunn himself.

Mr. Brownlee has 20 acres in trees—mostly Elbertas, the finest peach, perhaps, in existence—although but fifty acres of these are bearing well this year. Mr. Brownlee, therefore, will market more fruit than Mr. Gunn—in fact, more than any other in that great peach-growing district. In the course of two or three years, when the youngest of his trees come in, Mr. Brownlee will reap a good income annually. His 20 acres of thirty trees, provided the market remains unchanged, will net him something like ten or fifteen thousand a year—an income very much more desirable than that which Secretary Smith, of the cabinet receives—not including, of course, the big, fat lawyer's fees occasionally.

But I've been speaking of Messrs. Gunn and Brownlee. There are numbers of others around them who, too, have gone extensively into the peach business. Among them I might mention Thomas Jennings, James Holland, D. O. McDaniel, John H. Bray, John S. Black, John Henry Gunn, Samuel Pearson, S. D. Talbot, C. M. Kay, B. H. Fuller and M. P. Anderson. All of these have large, thrifty orchards, some of them yielding big profits.

Mr. John S. Black, whom I mention above, has also gone extensively into the culture of strawberries. He has sold many thousands of dollars' worth. The high, red hills seem so well adapted for the culture of this delicious fruit as they do for peaches, and as old man Gunn justly remarked to me, "Mountain land is going up, and valley land is coming down."

In about a month from now the little village of Plainville will present a busy scene. The wagons will be rolling in from the surrounding hills, loaded with peaches, and the express cars of the Southern railway will bear thousands of crates of the most delicious fruit to the Queen City of the West—Cincinnati.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The successes achieved by men and things are not always due upon merit. But a success of ill merited and undesired in the annals of proprietary medicine, should those ever come to be written, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a botanical medicine, discovered nearly half a century ago, and the leading remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

Are you going off for the summer? If so, call at the Southern railway ticket office and get a new summer excursion folder. It gives all the information.

June 1st

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ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN
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Established 1870.
Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye
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"No Fit-e,
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If we don't give you a good fit in our \$10 Suit you needn't take it. We'll let you look at it in our fine triple mirror which "cannot tell a lie." They're made in as good style as our \$20 Suits, are all-wool and fast color. Value in clothing counts and we make a point of giving the best values of anybody.

STEWART, COLE & CALLAWAY.

Clothes, Hats, Haberdashery

HARRISON & HERREN
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand.
37 and 39 Ivy Street. 'Phone 176.
After June 5th will be prepared to furnish a first-class Tallapo service.

BEAUTY TALKS.

Removing Summer Freckles and Clearing a Rough and Muddy Skin.

NO WOMAN NEED BE DISFIGURED
By a Bad Complexion if She Will Only Take the Trouble to Follow the Directions Here Given.

(Copyright, 1895, by Diane de Morny.)

Those of my readers who are blessed with skins "as clear as morning roses newly washed with dew" can but faintly imagine the wretchedness of the girl or woman who, through no fault of her own, awakens every day of her life to the sickening realization that she is unsightly—often really repulsive because of a disfiguring skin ailment. I suppose I have seen and treated as many but cases of skin diseases as any one person in this country during the past fifteen years and the result of my experience is that all skin diseases may be cured where there is no inherited taint and that in even those unfortunate cases the complexion may be greatly improved.

Freckles are Clean But Ugly.

The least offensive of all pigmentary discolorations is lentigo, or freckles. Certainly these brown, oval-shaped spots dotted about the face and hands are not pretty, but they do not look unclean as blackheads do, nor do they reflect disease, as scrofulous pimples must, but they are disagreeable and unpleasant. Freckles are divided into two classes. Summer freckles, which usually assist in clearing of all stains and blemishes, and winter freckles, which are caused by exposure to strong light, disappearing in a little while if the subject remains within doors or in the shade.

I make this statement despite the testimony of the eminent professor of dermatology, the scrubbing and dry friction are cream or pomade to use at night just before retiring, and a wash to be used during the day. The remedy is as follows: Frequent bathing with pure soap and water, the use of the scrubbing brush as advised in beauty talk No. 1, and a dry friction of the skin with an extent a little short of irritation. The advantage of friction is not only that it cleanses the skin, but it also improves the cutaneous circulation. I have seen many and many a freckled face scrubbed and bleached clear of all stains and blemishes

AT THE MERCY OF FIRE

Atlanta and Her Homes Were in Danger

All of Yesterday

HAD THERE BEEN A FIRE AT ALL

The Big Water Main on Hemphill Avenue Gives Way,

AND A WATER FAMINE COMES ON

The Fire Department Ready To Move Though Almost Helpless—No Water To Drink During the Day.

From a quarter before 9 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly 10 o'clock last night the water supply of Atlanta was crippled, and during all these long and anxious hours the city was practically without water and its property jeopardized by a possible visitation from the fire fiend.

The cause of the trouble was the bursting of the principal or feeding main, located on Hemphill avenue, 200 yards from the pumping station.

The main is thirty inches in diameter, made of cast iron, and is buried five feet in the soft ground.

About six feet of the main was split in two and the cause of the accident is attributed to the ground settling beneath it, thereby causing an abnormal strain, which caused the break.

The force of the explosion cut a furrow of several yards in the earth, and before the engines at the pumping house could be shut down the earth's covering over the main was blown high in the air, followed by a stream of water forty feet in height.

Chief Engineer Travers was on duty at the pumping station at the time the accident occurred, and the first indication he had of the mishap was when the engines began to work irregularly. At the time the register showed a pressure of 165 pounds, and while Mr. Travis was trying to find the cause for the erratic conduct of the engines a man bolted into the pumping station and told him that the main had exploded.

Loosing no time Mr. Travis shut down the engines, and immediately made preparations for summoning the construction gang.

Telephone communication was had with Mr. Will Rapp, foreman of the construction gang, and he was soon on hand with a gang of twenty laborers. George W. Terry, secretary of the board of waterworks, and Judge Hillyer, chairman of the board, also visited the point and saw Rapp and his force of men enter quickly upon their duties of repairing the damage.

At first the work was necessarily slow, as the cavity made in the ground by the rushing and escaping water filled up to the surface and formed a small lake. Trenches were dug to carry away the water, and the men bled it out with buckets. A section of a new main to replace the damaged one was secured and by noon the accumulated water was cleared away so as to permit of the main being lowered and the work of connection made.

The men worked like Trojans in the piercing and burning sun, and by five minutes before 8 o'clock last night the work had sufficiently progressed to permit the engines to be started to pumping and an hour later the water was again being forced into the receiving and distributing mains at the junction of North avenue, Luckie street and Hemphill avenue.

When it became known that the service was again in working order the anxiety of the people changed to thankfulness and congratulation. But it was long after 10 o'clock before the water became fit for use, as the mains had filled up with mud and sediment and the first supply of water was of the thickness of soup.

The accident entailed a great deal of anxiety to the fire department and considerable annoyance and inconvenience to the patrons of the company.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, was at fire headquarters when the accident occurred. He had a short time before returned from answering a call to duty in the yards of the Central Georgia railroad, where a car loaded with lumber had taken fire, and he was apprised that something was wrong with the water supply by the indicator in the water gauge at headquarters making a sudden drop.

The pumping station was called up by telephone, and the answer came back that the main had burst and the supply was totally crippled. Upon receipt of this information the chief at once made preparations for the emergency. He ordered every man connected with the department to continue faithfully at his post of duty, and had the big reserve engine at headquarters drawn into the street and steamed up. A pressure of sixty pounds of steam was made in the boilers, after which the engine was run back into the house and a fire was kept up under the boiler throughout the whole day and all of last night. An extra force of three men were detailed to do duty on the engine, and an extra team of horses to draw it were pressed into service.

Chief Joyner remained at headquarters throughout the day, and kept well and thoroughly posted on the progress of the work of repairs and exercised other precautions. Fortunately there were no fires. The principal sufferers from the lack of a supply of water were people living in the high ground of the city, and the hotels and restaurants. Those in the lower lands were enabled to get a half supply from the accumulation in the distributing mains, but in most instances the water was not fit for culinary purposes, as it was thick with sediment.

It was a dry day for Atlanta from force of circumstance, as well as by legal requirements.

Throughout the day the keepers of hotels and restaurants were taxed for a sufficient supply of water for drinking and cooking purposes, and they had to depend wholly upon a well at the Georgia Central repair shops and the wells of private individuals about the city. Housewives were unable to prepare regular meals, and many a household had to get along with eatables left over from the day before.

Barrels, milk cans and buckets loaded on wagons were distributed throughout the city by the hotel and restaurant keepers and as fast as these were filled they were carried to the kitchens of hostesses and there was no wasting of the fluid. A quart of water was made to suffice for a gallon in time of plenty, and all the hotels closed down their lavatories, boilers, engines and elevators.

Guests at the hotels had to take the staircases going and coming from their rooms, and the idea of one securing a bath was entirely out of the question. Water pitchers in rooms were only half filled, and every-

body was cautioned to use sparingly and with care.

Durand, the railroad restaurateur, secured a part of the supply of water for his establishment from outgoing engines and the proprietors of the Markham and Kimball taxed a well on Gilmer street, while the Aragon management drew on the resources of private wells in the neighborhood.

Some idea of the inconvenience to which housekeepers were put may be formed when it is known that it takes 400,000 gallons of water a month to run the Markham, 1,600,000 a month for the Kimball and a little over the latter figures to keep the Aragon going.

The intense heat of the day caused a great deal of suffering from thirst, and it seemed that the people were thirstier yesterday than on any day before. The soda fountains did a rushing business, and long before midnight a number of them had sold out and there was not another supply to be had. Many of the small stands about the city where bottled soda, milkshakes and lemonade are dispensed took advantage of the temporary water famine by advancing prices for their product and reaped a rich harvest.

The thirsty had to have drink, and were willing to pay the slight advance to be accommodated.

Fortunately for the Consolidated and other electric lines and the electric lighting company they had their own water supply, and were in no way hampered by the giving out of that of the city. The switching engines in the railroad yards had to be run some distance from the city to get supplies to feed the boilers with.

The lack of water for drinking and culinary purposes was not of as much concern to property holders and the people as was the four and anxiety of a fire breaking out. Chief Joyner said the situation was a dubious one, and as the hours sped along and the supply continued shut off, the fears of the people were increased. The chief of the department said that he could cope in a way with a fire that might break out in the heart or business portion of the city, but that he would be totally helpless should the fire be in the outskirts or residence portion.

Within a radius bounded by the business section of the city there are twenty-one cisterns, which are kept filled with water continually, and are inspected by the chief once every month. It is on these Chief Joyner depended, and their capacity and location are:

Alabama and Whitehall	15,000
Alabama and Loyd	10,000
Whitehall and Hunter	12,000
Whitehall and Mitchell	12,000
Whitehall and Madison	10,000
Mitchell and Mangum	15,000
Whitehall and Forsyth	15,000
Junction of Nelson and Walker	75,000
Capitol avenue and Fulton street	12,000
No. 2 Engine house, Waverly place and Washington street	12,000
Broad, between Alabama & Hunter	40,000
Junction of Decatur, Peachtree, Marietta and Whitehall streets	80,000
Street, junction of Marietta and Walton streets	100,000
Forsyth and Marietta	10,000
Marietta and Forsyth	100,000
Junction of Marietta and Walton	20,000
Junction of Broad and Peachtree	20,000
Peachtree and Calhoun	15,000
Junction of Peachtree and Ivy	18,000
Decatur and Ivy	20,000
Total gallons	731,000

"These cisterns are very slim resources to depend upon in case of fire," said Chief Joyner last night in commenting upon the gravity of the situation, "and would not last very long when it is taken into consideration that the big engine I had steamed up today for an emergency has a capacity with two streams attached of 1,600 gallons a minute and the other two steamers connected with the department an individual capacity of from 500 to 700 gallons a minute. Estimating the two steamers playing two streams each they will pump 2,000 gallons a minute, and from these figures it will be seen that they would empty a 100,000-gallon cistern in fifty minutes."

"I have been for years trying to get the city council to lay an additional, or reserve main, which I have been told could be done at an expense not to exceed \$30,000. All along I have been fearful of something of today's description happening, but am on record as asking for an additional main. I feel that I am free from any responsibility."

In his annual report of 1894 Chief Joyner, recommending the water supply, said: "Since the completion of the new waterworks the pressure for fire purposes has been all that could be desired and the citizens of Atlanta need have no fear in regard to a sufficient supply of water in case of fire, provided no unforeseen accident should occur."

"Perhaps it would not be out of place for me to call the attention of your honorable body to a matter that I deem of the greatest importance, and one that should receive prompt attention. The duplicating of engines and other machinery in use by the waterworks, while necessary, would be of no avail in case of accident, and the proper main and proper steps should be taken at once to have a duplicate of the present main laid to some convenient point in the city. This would make our system of waterworks almost perfect, and perhaps save the city from a disastrous conflagration, for if there should be a weak or defective place in the water main it would undoubtedly be discovered, and the break most likely occur when an increased pressure was put on for fire purposes."

Referring to the same subject in his annual report for 1894, the chief said:

"During the past year several large fires have tested the capacity of the new waterworks and it is with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that I take advantage of the opportunity to thus publicly congratulate our city on the efficiency of the same. Our plans need have no fear in regard to a sufficient supply of water in case of fire, provided no unforeseen accident should occur."

"In this connection I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my last report in regard to laying a duplicate of the present water main to some convenient point in the city, for I am satisfied that its importance cannot be over-estimated. As I remarked in my report for 1893, 'The duplicating of engines and other machinery in use by the waterworks, while necessary, would be of no avail in case of accident to the water main, and proper steps should be at once taken to have a duplicate laid to some convenient point in the city. This would make our system of waterworks almost perfect, and perhaps save the city from a disastrous conflagration, for if there should be a weak or defective place in the water main it would undoubtedly be discovered, and the break most likely occur when an increased pressure was put on for fire service.'"

"We now have 799 double hydrants in the city."

Judge Hillyer, chairman of the board of waterworks, was seen at his residence last night and when questioned relative to the break, gave the following statement:

"There has not been scarcely any year since the new waterworks got under way when in either the superintendent's report or mine, made to the city council, or in both, there has not been a recommendation to duplicate the main on Hemphill avenue."

"The danger of having the city dependent on that one stem has again and again been pointed out, both by the water and fire departments, and yet we could never get the money. The city council holds the purse strings and we can do nothing without the money."

"Everything else about the whole waterworks system is duplicated, but this one stem of that single main on Hemphill avenue. If a main breaks in the city we have hundreds of valves by which can be cut off the square where the break is. But in

the present instance the only resource to cut a fire is to shut down one of the public cisterns, and as to water for domestic use, they must be, as was so painfully demonstrated today, a total failure.

"The lesson has been a costly one even in these few hours of no water, but a kind providence there has been no fire. But we have the very emphatic lesson, and we must make use of it."

"I do hope public opinion will now come to our aid and that we will get this main laid."

"I do not mean to disparage the cisterns as a reserve in case of accident to the waterworks. Anything human, no matter how perfect, is, of course, liable to accident sometimes. I think there are about twenty-one cisterns and they hold over half a million gallons, and with the fire engines of the department would make a good fight. But, of course, the substantial safety of the city is staked on the water pressure in the main."

"The cause of the present break was the settling of the fill at that place, and no one is to blame as far as I can see for the immediate accident. All embankments have to settle a little. Cast iron is very brittle and so a very little will crack it."

"We certainly did all we could to prepare for such an accident. Last year I instructed Mr. Richards to order the necessary number of extra lengths of thirty-inch pipe and valves and half sizes and to make a standing contract with Mr. Avery Chastain, who lives on Hemphill avenue and has a good force of wagons and teams, for putting his force at our service, and in case of a break to rush the material to the place of danger, all of which was done by Mr. Richards making the preparation and was carried out today."

"Mr. Chastain has a telephone and received prompt notice and was on hand with the pipe without a moment's delay. The work of repair was difficult, and I must say was done with surprising skill. Mr. Terry, who acts for Mr. Richards during his sickness, was very active and efficient, as were also Mr. Travis, chief engineer at No. 2 station, and Messrs. Will and Joe Rapp, and it gives me pleasure to commend them."

"I hope The Constitution, with its strong influence, will now come to our help in getting the main duplicated."

"I should say speaking in the rough, the new or duplicate main will cost \$50,000, probably a little less. My own opinion is that it should be laid along the Luckie street, but other routes have been suggested."

"Where will the money come from? I answer, save it up out of the city's income by cutting off or cutting down something less needed."

MRS. SWIFT IMPROVING.

She Will Soon Be Restored to Permanent Health.

It will be gratifying news to the many friends of Mrs. H. D. Swift to know that she is rapidly convalescing and will soon be restored to her happy household.

For several months Mrs. Swift has been an inmate of Dr. Allen's invalid home at Milledgeville, Ga. Here, surrounded by the quiet and repose of this beautiful sanitarium, she has received every attention that tenderness and skill could administer. Dr. H. D. Allen is the proprietor of the institution and Drs. Powell and Whitaker are his consulting physicians. The sanitarium was formerly the home of Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, the uncle of the renowned Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage.

Mrs. Swift is the wife of the popular undertaker, Mr. C. H. Swift, whose friends in Atlanta are in Atlanta among the leading undertakers of the south.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

"I don't know when I have observed more propitious seasons for fruit and farming than we have had in Georgia this year," remarked Colonel Edmund Kin, of Athens, yesterday. There is not a more successful lawyer in middle Georgia than is Colonel Lumpkin, and along with law he manages to give a great deal of his attention to his agricultural pursuits. He prides himself in heading the town in the matter of early gardens and there is never a time that he doesn't show up handsomely with an abundant reaping.

"A fellow would think that it would be too warm in Florida for much picnicking but nothing could be a greater mistake," remarked a tourist from the land of sunshine and flowers yesterday at the Aragon.

"Since B. W. Wrenn took charge of the passenger interests of the Plant system he has been continuously at work beautifying the picnic grounds of the road and has purchased several places for the purpose of establishing parks and places for public amusement. Down at Port Tampa he has purchased Picnic island, which is one of the most delightful retreats imaginable, summer or winter. He has been digging up the channel and small excursion boats can ply there and will in the near future have the island a veritable land of beauty and charm. It never gets too warm for Wrenn anywhere and he has made this place a delectable land of refreshment and pleasure. There have already been over 5,000 visitors to the island and this summer and the crowds are increasing every day. It is a cool and delightful place to visit."

Mrs. William Hazlehurst and Miss May Hazlehurst, of Macon, are at the Kimball spending several days.

Mrs. J. J. Gee, accompanied by her two charming daughters, Misses Mary and Cora, of Carrollton, Miss., have been spending a week at the Kimball house.

Judge Alex Erwin, of Athens, is at the Hotel Marion. He says the university commencement promises to be one of the most interesting this year ever before held at Athens.

"The people are once more turning their faces toward the mountains," remarked Solicitor General Howard Thompson, of Gainesville, yesterday. "The mountain resorts will soon be crowded to overflowing, and Gainesville is going to have her share of them."

One of the jolliest fellows in the world is Dr. John Crawford, of Athens, who was in the city yesterday on business. He is never too busy, however, to have a little leisure for the friends of his in Atlanta who love to hear his jokes and to enjoy his genial company.

"Yes, the Georgia editors are going to have a delightful trip in Canada this year," remarked "Uncle Jim" McKeen, editor of The Georgian Star, yesterday. "The boys always know where to go for a good time. Last year they went to New York and Boston and had a pleasant trip through the great cities of the east. A few years ago we went over the great lakes and to my mind, that was the pleasantest trip we have ever taken. This year we will go to Canada by way of New York and will have a princely time I haven't the slightest doubt."

John R. Cooper, better known to a group of his former college students who stood around him at the Kimball yesterday as plain "Bunk" Cooper, came up from Macon on a little jaunt. He was twitted by his former schoolmates yesterday a good deal about a speech he seems to have leaped to glory on at college, and was forced by the repeated taunts to go through the climax of that speech, it being no other than famous old—"If you blot out the star that glitters to the name of Mississippi, leave a stripe behind, a fit emblem of her dishonor."

College boys never seem to forget these things. Mr. Thurston Crawford, of Athens, was here yesterday. He says the cotton receipts of Athens the past season ran far beyond the expectations of the cotton men there. He is one of the most enterprising cotton buyers in the Classic City.

TOOK WILSON'S LIFE

A Murder Committed in a Negro Quarter

Last Night.

DONE WITH A BLOW FROM AN AX

Jealousy the Cause—The Murderer Makes Good His Escape, and at Last Accounts Was Still at Large.

A murder was committed in the alley running from Whitehall to Orange streets shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

The victim and his slayer were both negroes.

Edward Wilson, aged twenty-three years, who was employed as porter in the wholesale grocery store of Messrs. Tidwell & Pope, in the alley struck down Wilson with an ax, and the only witness to the deed was Emma Hirschman, who, for the last six weeks, has been living in open adultery in a one-room cabin in the alley.

The duplicity of the woman was the supposed cause of the murder. Early in the evening, just about dusk, Emma, in company with Wilson, called upon William Stewart and his wife, who live in a cabin in the rear of No. 315 Whitehall street. The Stewart woman at the time was engaged in her domestic duties and she was called to the door by Emma, who introduced Wilson.

"This is my new fellow," said Emma, and Wilson nodded his consent or affirmation to the words of the woman.

The Stewart woman then asked Emma where Jackson was, and she answered that he was in bed.

Wilson and Emma took chairs in front of the Stewart cabin, which is situated about fifty feet from the Jackson abode, and remained about five minutes.

The pair held a conversation in subdued tones, and then got up and walked away together in the direction of the Jackson quarters.

From that time on until 10 o'clock nothing more was seen or heard of Wilson or Emma. The Stewart woman went to bed soon after they took their departure, and about 10 o'clock the latter was startled by the Jackson woman rapping vigorously on the barred door and pleading for admission.

Just then some one cried out:

"Lord, I'm cut to death!"

It was Wilson who uttered these words.

The Stewart woman arose from her bed and admitted Emma, who was excited and agitated. As soon as she entered the room she tried to hide under the Stewart woman's bed, but there was not sufficient space for her to crawl beneath it, and she then ran behind a dresser.

"What's the matter?" asked the Stewart woman, and Emma replied, "Jackson has cut Wilson with an ax."

The husband of Stewart went to the steps leading to his home and there found Wilson, who begged for admission, saying he had so that he was dying from a wound inflicted with an ax by Jackson.

From a horrible gash in his head behind the left ear the blood flowed in a stream, completely saturating his clothing and dyed the wood work of the steps. The wound was several inches in length, and laid the scalp wide open and presented to view a terrible fracture of the skull.

Stewart raised an alarm, and a doctor was sent for, but by the time the latter arrived Wilson had died.

His lifeless form was laid out on the ground near where he had expired and in a short space of time it was surrounded by a motley mob of colored men and women, many of whom at a glance identified the unfortunate man. A message was sent in his pocket, but had not been given she fell into hysterics and was carried to the home of a sister. Wilson had a razor in his pocket, but had not been given time to defend himself with it by his assassin. Jackson made good his escape, and at last accounts had not been captured. After Wilson's first outcry Jackson was seen to run down the alley toward Orange street, and disappear in the darkness. Emma Hirschman also got away in the excitement and her whereabouts is not known.

A search failed to reveal the ax with which the killing was done and the police are of the belief that Jackson, in his flight, carried it off with him.

The inference is that the assault was made in the alley at a point between the Jackson and Stewart houses, as for a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet blood-stains were discovered.

It is supposed that Jackson intercepted Wilson and Emma together, and becoming enraged with jealousy, armed himself with the ax and, stealing upon the pair, dealt the blow which caused Wilson's death.

MORE TROOPS FOR ATLANTA.

Two Batteries from the Third Artillery Are To Come to Atlanta.

Battery A and Battery C of the Third United States artillery, now stationed at Fort Barancas, Fla., have been ordered to Atlanta, where they will camp during the summer.

The two batteries, and they comprise the entire garrison at Fort Barancas, have been in Atlanta before, and the officers of both batteries are well known and quite popular in this city.

The batteries of the Third will camp in a grove near Fort McPherson, and the summer life will be passed in tents.

The officers of Battery A are Captain Chester and Lieutenants Randolph and Rumbough.

Battery G is officered by Captain Burbank and Lieutenants Millar, Benton and McNair.

Just Japan's Fix.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I licked him," said the boy, mournfully; "I licked him good, and now there are a couple of big fellows in the next street just a-lyin' for me to lick me 'cause I licked him."

"My son," said the father, earnestly, seeing an opportunity to impress a lesson in international politics upon the boy, "now you realize the position that Japan is in."

ECZEMA

Most Distressing of Skin Diseases

Instantly Relieved by

Cuticura

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and permanent cure when all other methods and remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British Agents: Stewart & Sons, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole U.S. Agents: A. C. Calkins & Co., 100, Broadway, New York, N. Y.

highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Mr. Seaborn Few Passes Away at the Age of Eighty-Four.

Yesterday morning at 11:32 o'clock Mr. Seaborn Few, an old and respected citizen, formerly of Morgan county, Georgia, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. P. Dodge, on Fraser street. Mr. Few had been a sufferer for the past eighteen months, having taken his bed in November, 1895. While his death had been expected, it was a sad blow to the bereaved family. The deceased had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years and six months, having spent the most of his life in Morgan county. Mr. Few came to Atlanta some two years ago to make his home with his daughter, where he could spend his declining years among his children. He leaves, besides a host of loving friends, the following children: Mrs. R. P. Dodge, Mrs. G. W. Goodman, Mr. J. M. Few, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Richard Orr and Mr. Lucius Few, of Morgan county, Georgia. The remains will be carried to Madison today for interment at 7:15 o'clock.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES.

Commencement Sermons at Chapel Hill and Durham.

Raleigh, N. C., June 2.—(Special).—At the State university, at Chapel Hill, today, Rev. Mr. Alexander Phillips, of Alabama, preached the baccalaureate sermon. There are forty members of the graduating class. The attendance at the centennial commencement is expected to break the record. Many alumni are arriving.

The commencement exercises of Trinity college, at Durham, also began today. Rev. H. C. Morrison, of Nashville, Tenn., preaching the baccalaureate sermon.

Dr. Mynard, the Anson county populist, who was elected by Wilmington's police board at quarantine inspector, has gone to Southport to claim that office, but Dr. W. G. Curtis, Governor Carr's appointee, declining to surrender it. Mynard will sue to try title but belief here is that he has no case.

Today the highest temperature, official, was 90 degrees. The same as yesterday.

Maier & Berkel

JEWELERS.

The Largest Stock of Fine DIAMONDS In the South, And the Lowest Prices. 31 Whitehall Street.

STRAW HATS,

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

AND

LIGHT-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR,

TODAY.

A. O. M. GAY & SON

18 Whitehall.

STILSON-COLLINS

JEWELRY CO.,

55 Whitehall St.,

Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

Turn and Twist

Your money as you may, there's no Boys' Clothing in town will yield you such solid satisfaction for every cent that's spent as the Clothing that is found here. There's an unmatched something about it. The quality will please, the style will delight and the workmanship will charm. But the most impressive features are the prices.

\$1.79-\$3.49	All-wool Knee-Trouser Suits at opposite
\$1.89-\$3.89	prices which are about one-third of their
\$2.39-\$4.49	real value. The variety includes Eton,
\$2.69-\$4.99	Junior, Reefer, Middy, Rob Roy, Zouave
\$2.99-\$5.39	and Fauntleroy styles. Plain and

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Summer Tweeds and Homespun. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Children's Wash Suits.

\$1.50	Novelties that mothers will enthuse over.
—TO—	Such a display of graceful and elegant goods
\$5.00	has never before been seen in the South. Duck,

Pique, Linen, Galatea and Duchesse Cloth in delicate stripes and checks—blue, pink, reseda,

LOPEZ'S INVASION.

The Leader of It Was a Native of South America.

HE HAD FOUGHT IN SPAIN'S ARMY

His Bravery Secured Him Rapid Promotion—The Expedition Had Many Dramatic Experiences.

Freedom from the iron rule of Spain has been the dream of Cuba for nearly three-quarters of a century. Friends of that beautiful but oppressed island are encouraged by the intelligence that General Quesada, recently secretary of war of Venezuela, now in New York, is going to join the revolutionary forces under Gomez and Maceo. He is reputed to possess a high order of military talent and much is expected from him. Both Gomez and Maceo were leaders in the ten years' struggle, 1895-78, which was only put down at immense cost of men and money, and not then until Camaguey, the present governor general and Spain's ablest soldier, was sent there with instructions to grant all the demands of the Cubans short of independence. The failure to keep the faith pledged then is the cause of the present revolt.

Cuba has been since 1895 so often the scene of secret conspiracy and open revolts against the authority of Spain that the appellation of "The Ever Faithful Isle," conferred upon it because during the revolutionary struggles of the Spanish continental colonies from Mexico to Argentina, she remained loyal to the crown, sounds like a historical jest. These revolutionary efforts followed closely upon the overthrow of liberal institutions in Spain by the Bourbon army of France at the instigation of the self-styled holy alliance, one of the effects of which was the promulgation in Cuba in 1825 of the royal order of the "omnibus," which empowered the governor general, invariably a Spaniard, and usually needy and greedy, to rule at all times as though the island were in a state of siege, thus substituting the will of this irresponsible official for the law, and his whims and caprices for statutes and ordinances. In 1831 occurred the Lopez invasion, at once the most daring, the most formidable, and the most disastrous attempt made up to that time to free the queen of the Antilles from the oppressive and blighting rule of Spain.

Narciso Lopez, the leader of the expedition which set out from New Orleans August 2, 1851, to free Cuba, was a Venezuelan, born in Caracas in 1799. Only fifteen years old he took part in the resistance offered by the town of Valencia to the Spanish army, but Bolivar failed to come to the relief, the town was taken, sacked and most of its inhabitants murdered.

The survivors were bitter against Bolivar for leaving the town to its fate. Lopez apparently shared it, for, boy as he was, he joined the Spanish army and fought with it until the end of the war, when the time he had, though barely twenty-one, attained the rank of colonel. He retired to Cuba, where he married and ever after counted himself a Cuban. Going to Spain on business connected with the estate of his wife's family, he served in the first Carlist war with great distinction, being made brigadier general in 1836, and major general in 1839. He was popular with the army, by which he was called "La Primera Lanza de Espana," the first lance of Spain. In 1841 General Valdes, his commander in the Carlist war, was appointed governor general of Cuba. He took Lopez with him and entrusted him with several important posts. Two years later General O'Donnell succeeded Valdes and deprived Lopez of all his commands. He then undertook the management of copper mines.

In the summer of 1848 he projected a rising against Spanish rule. The plan being discovered he fled to New York. It must be remembered that Lopez was still at that time a general in the Spanish army, though not in active service. In the fall of this year he attempted to get off an expedition of 1,500 men from New York and New Orleans, but it was broken up by the United States government. In May 1850, he succeeded in landing 600 men at Cardenas on the north coast of Cuba east of Havana. He was obliged to evacuate the same day. His plan was to make a rapid counter movement and land west of Havana, but the men refused because arms and ammunition intended for the Cubans had been thrown overboard to lighten the steamer Creole, which was grounded, and the expedition returned to the United States.

Lopez now made his headquarters at New Orleans, being the guest of J. J. Sigur, editor of The Delta. Recruiting went on openly in the Crescent City in the summer of 1851. The Cuban flag, a white star in a red triangle, upon three horizontal stripes, separated from each other by white ones, was freely displayed. Agents of Lopez were also busy in Kentucky and adjoining states. They enlisted a body of 600 picked men. Sigur bought the steamer Pampero, the fastest on the gulf. Everything seemed to be going well when the Spanish consul in some way learned that the Pampero was to carry Lopez's expedition to Cuba. He promptly demanded that the authorities arrest and detain the steamer.

On the afternoon of Saturday, August 1st, Colonel Crittenden, a custom house employee, sent Lopez word that the Pampero would be seized the next Monday morning. Notwithstanding the machinery of the steamer was out of order, Lopez hurried the men on board and the start was made Sunday night amidst the cheers of ten thousand excited and sympathizing citizens. The steamer was towed down to the mouth of the river, where the broken machinery was patched as best it could be, when it proceeded on its fatal voyage. From the very outset, events presaged failure and disaster. The 600 picked men did not arrive in time. It was intended to take on sixteen days' supply of coal. There was not to exceed ten. The Pampero was a fifteen-knot vessel, but with her machinery partly disabled she could make eight or nine. It was intended to go to the St. Johns river, Florida, there to take on reinforcements of men, rifles, artillery, ammunition and extra arms. It took them eight days to reach Key West. They stopped there and were told that the population of Vuelta Abajo, the western part of the island, had risen. Lopez then determined to cross the channel at night and land at Bahia Honda (Deep Bay) before day. The machinery stopped for several hours and the gulf current swept them eastward, so that when day came they found themselves headed directly into the harbor of Havana and so close that they could distinguish the sentinels on the walls of Moro castle. They put about instantly, but they had been seen. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon they tried the bay of Cabanas, only to find it occupied by two Spanish war vessels. After dark they tried Bahia Honda, but it was defended by a fort.

It was not until 10 o'clock at night that they reached Morillo, a hamlet of four houses only, sixty miles west of Havana. The force was not entirely landed until 4 o'clock on the morning of the August 12th. It was made up and organized as follows: General Lopez, commander; General Praxay, chief of staff; assisted by Captain Radnitz and Lieutenants Lewohl and Reken; staff: aids, Colonel Blumenthal, Major Schlesinger and Lieutenant Muller. All these except Lopez were Hungarian refugees, having served in Kosuth's armies. Dr. Fourquet was surgeon of the expedition and G. A. Cook commissary. Skeleton regiments—First infantry, Colonel Downman, Lieutenant Colonel Haynes and six companies under Captains Ellis, Johnson, Brigham, Gotay, Cuban-Jackson and Stewart, aggregating 215. First

artillery—Colonel Crittenden, and three companies under Captain Kelly, Sanders and Kerr, aggregating 114. First Cuban patriots—One company of forty-nine men under Captain Oberto; also nine Hungarians and nine Germans under Captain Schlicht.

With this force of barely 400 men it was hoped to wrest Cuba from Spanish domination. It was daring, but it was not war.

III. Lopez sent the Pampero back for the St. Johns party, with instructions for them to land in the central department, east of Havana, where he had originally intended to land, while he would strike for the interior and endeavor to form a junction with any patriotic force he could find. Lopez did not expect Spanish troops to reach the neighborhood of his operations for fully thirty-six hours. As a matter of fact, seven companies, 800 strong, landed at Bahia Honda within twelve hours of his landing at Morillo.

Lopez's little army was uniformed in blue shirts and gray trousers. They wore a white linen jacket and trousers, with a red sash about the waist. He carried a riding whip, but neither sword nor pistols. The men were armed with muskets and bayonets. Most of the officers had revolvers, bowie knives and swords. Colonel Crittenden was left at Morillo with 120 men, with the heavy baggage of the expedition, consisting of four barrels of powder, two of cartridges, 150 muskets, the effects of the officers, and Lopez's papers, printed proclamations, etc.

The march to Las Pozas was toilsome. The heat was intense and there were mosquitoes by the million. The lack of discipline and subordination to orders became manifest on this march. Two or three men threw away their muskets to lighten their loads. Two, one of whom was Dr. Fourquet, fell out of the line, saying they would resign in the evening when it was cool. They were never seen again. Lopez was reached about 2 o'clock p. m. Carls were dispatched to Crittenden with orders for him to come up that night. Soon after a Cuban brought Lopez word that the Spanish troops had landed at Bahia Honda. Lopez then sent fresh orders to Crittenden to abandon the heavy baggage, bringing only what the men could carry, and join him that night. Crittenden received both of these orders and the carts. Instead of yielding prompt obedience, he decided not to move without all his baggage. As a matter of fact, he did not move until 11 o'clock at night. Then, instead of pushing on as rapidly as possible and not halting until he had reached the main body, he stopped at a tienda (country store) half way to Las Pozas.

It was no part of Lopez's plan to await an attack at Las Pozas. He intended to reach the mountains and there occupy a strong position, send out proclamations and gradually rouse the country. He waited all through the night for Crittenden. Morning came, but no Crittenden. Pickets were stationed, but they, with the independence that is insubordination in a soldier, relieved themselves, abandoned their posts and came into camp for breakfast. A very unusual result followed. About 8 o'clock the camp was fired upon by a body of Spanish soldiers, who had gained possession of a stone standing by itself and only a short distance away. The Cuban commander, charged with the bayonet and the bayonet, out, Captain Oberto, being killed. Twice the Spanish charged the camp, only to be repulsed by the deadly fire of the Americans.

The Spaniards then gave way in great disorder, leaving their dead and a number of wounded. Unfortunately, the lack of discipline that prevailed in the expedition prevented a proper pursuit. The expedition had thirty to thirty-five men killed and wounded, among the former Downman and Oberto, and among the latter Praxay and Gotay. Both the latter were so badly hurt they had to be left behind when Lopez moved the next day. When the Spaniards ended their own existence. The rest of the helpless wounded of the expedition were murdered by the Spaniards.

After dark Captain Kelly, with forty men, joined the main body. From him it was learned that Crittenden's party had been attacked at the tienda at about the same time the attack was made on Lopez. It was quickly repulsed. After a little time Crittenden took eighty men and went in pursuit, leaving Kelly and his company behind. Nothing certain is known of Crittenden's movements save that he finally fell back to Morillo, unharmed in body, but had been left there, put out to sea in an effort to reach the United States, was captured by the Spanish with fifty of his men, and that the whole party, with characteristic Spanish barbarity, were shot to death. It is known that Crittenden was dauntless to the last. His murderers tried to make him kneel to be shot, but he refused, receiving his death wound erect and defiant.

IV. Whatever the cause, the loss of Crittenden's force and the fate which overtook it were destructive of any chance of success the expedition may have had. Lopez had counted on two things to swell his ranks—rising of the Cubans and desertions from the Spanish regiments in which the prestige of his name was great. Crittenden's capture destroyed the moral effect of the signal victory at Las Pozas. It presented the whole enterprise to the people of Cuba as crushed and overwhelmed in disaster at the very outset. Who could imagine otherwise when a body of fifty fugitives were captured in haste while attempting to leave the island, and that fact made known to its people in the startling form of their summary execution? It secured the fidelity of the troops and the loyalty of the people of Cuba, which belonged to his family. Here a halt was made. Tickets were posted, but as usual used their own judgment about staying posted. As a result the Spanish came up unexpectedly, 1,200 infantry, 120 cavalry and four howitzers. Lopez's men were advantageously posted on a small hill. General Enna, the Spanish commander, without waiting for his infantry to come up or for his artillery to get in position, charged the hill with his cavalry. He was repulsed with great loss, and he himself killed. The cavalry became panic-stricken and fled. Rushing headlong through the infantry the panic extended to them and they fled in confusion. The howitzers were abandoned. Even at this juncture Lopez could not induce his men to pursue. They would not follow him even to take possession of the howitzers. As at Las Pozas, they thought they had done enough for one day in repulsing the enemy. Unquestionably Lopez's inability to speak English and the men's inability to understand Spanish contributed to these failures to follow up their victories.

So Lopez continued his march, going toward San Cristoval, where a rising was expected. They soon learned that the town was occupied by some 2,000 Spanish soldiers. Then he turned in the direction of Pinar del Rio, further to the west. He stopped on the night of August 18th at the coffee plantation of Candelaria. The owner, whom Lopez very foolishly left, left the plantation, betrayed him to the Spaniards, who advanced in considerable numbers along all the roads early the next morning. Thus, surprised, and with only about forty effective muskets left, they fled precipitately to the mountains through a dense forest. The Spaniards did not care to follow them into the savage fastnesses in which they now found a temporary but inhospitable refuge.

Rain had fallen the day before, but now a hurricane set in, lasting two days. The cold at night was intense, compelling the men to huddle together like sheep to keep sufficient warmth in their bodies to avoid perishing. When the storm finally abated a fire was lighted after much patient effort, and Lopez's horse, the only one left of four they had procured near Morillo, was killed and roasted, and for the first time in four days the 100 men who now

composed all that was left of his force had a meal. Next day some of the men and officers came to Lopez and demanded that he take them back to the United States. Patiently he recounted his plans and hopes, and said he would only ask them to stay with him ten days more, and then if their prospects did not improve he would release them from their pledges to him. They quieted the discontented for the time and before the ten days were up Lopez was dead. Saturday, August 23d, after having been lost for four days in these savage mountains where they found neither shelter nor food, they left them and were astonished to find themselves in the road to San Cristoval, over which they had passed five days before. They were endeavoring to reach some friendly farmhouses when a force of cavalry discovered them and charged them to the fence to resist, there being now no more than ten serviceable muskets left among them, they dispersed into the woods and mountains that lined the road. This was the end of the expedition as an organized body.

Among the mountains and forests vainly hoping to reach the coast and escape. They had no food save wild fruits and the soft path of young palms. From day to day some of them would be captured, until finally on the 23th, Lopez himself, though urged not to give himself up, surrendered with a handful of his faithful companions, saying that if he were taken the lives of his followers would be spared. It was even so. He was conveyed to Havana and there on the morning of Monday, September 1st, was choked to death by the garrote.

Those of his followers who had not fallen in battle or been butchered by the Spaniards, threw away their muskets to lighten their loads. Two, one of whom was Dr. Fourquet, fell out of the line, saying they would resign in the evening when it was cool. They were never seen again.

So ended the career of Lopez, the first leader of Spain, and so ended his attempts to free Cuba from the baneful dominion of the Spaniards. What remains of the massacre of Crittenden and his companions, the flower of the youth of New Orleans, reached that city, the populace rose, demolished the Spanish consulate and would have wreaked their vengeance on the consul himself had he not precipitately fled the city. The authorities were afraid to trust the local militia, and order was only restored by arming the Kentuckians who had come to join Lopez.

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Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh edition of the map of Atlanta, Ga., shows the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information. Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publisher, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Plant System Ocean Express. Leaves Atlanta every day by Central railroad at 8 p. m., arriving in Brunswick at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Plant system dock for St. Simons and Cumberland, returning to Brunswick at 7:30 a. m. Through Pullman cars. Baggage checked to and from island, may 23 1/2.

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MEETINGS.
Attention, Knights Templars! A stated convocation of Coeur de Lion commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will be held in its assembly hall, corner of South Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 8 o'clock sharp this (Monday) evening. The order of the red cross will be conferred. Knights Templars qualified are courteously invited. Elevator at the Pryor street entrance.
JULIUS L. BROWN, Eminent Commander.
ZADOC B. MOON, Recorder.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Savannah 6:31 am	To Savannah 6:31 am
From Jacksonville 4:45 am	To Jacksonville 4:45 am
From Macon 4:45 am	To Macon 4:45 am
From Albany 4:45 am	To Albany 4:45 am
From Macon 11:20 am	To Macon 11:20 am
From Albany 11:20 am	To Albany 11:20 am
From Jacksonville 11:20 am	To Jacksonville 11:20 am
From Savannah 11:20 am	To Savannah 11:20 am
From Jacksonville 6:00 pm	To Jacksonville 6:00 pm
From Savannah 6:00 pm	To Savannah 6:00 pm
From Jacksonville 6:00 pm	To Jacksonville 6:00 pm
From Savannah 6:00 pm	To Savannah 6:00 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Nashville 7:00 am To Nashville 7:00 am
From Marietta 8:30 am To Marietta 8:30 am
From Chattanooga 12:25 pm To Chattanooga 12:25 pm
From Nashville 6:25 pm To Nashville 6:25 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
From Marietta 6:30 am To Marietta 6:30 am
From Newnan 8:00 am To Newnan 8:00 am
From Milledgeville 10:30 am To Milledgeville 10:30 am
From Newnan 12:30 pm To Newnan 12:30 pm
From Marietta 2:30 pm To Marietta 2:30 pm
From Milledgeville 4:30 pm To Milledgeville 4:30 pm
From Newnan 6:30 pm To Newnan 6:30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From Augusta 3:00 am To Augusta 3:00 am
From Savannah 7:00 am To Savannah 7:00 am
From Augusta 12:15 pm To Augusta 12:15 pm
From Savannah 6:15 pm To Savannah 6:15 pm

ATLANTA AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
From Milledgeville 12:15 pm To Milledgeville 12:15 pm
From Milledgeville 6:00 pm To Milledgeville 6:00 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
From Washington 5:25 am To Washington 5:25 am
From New York 5:35 pm To New York 5:35 pm
From Richmond 9:00 pm To Richmond 9:00 pm
From Norfolk 9:00 pm To Norfolk 9:00 pm

SEABOARD RAILROAD.
From Norfolk 6:00 am To Norfolk 6:00 am
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GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF.
From Columbus 11:20 am To Columbus 11:20 am
From Columbus 11:20 am To Columbus 11:20 am
From Columbus 11:20 am To Columbus 11:20 am

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.
From Ft. Valley 11:00 am To Ft. Valley 11:00 am
From Ft. Valley 11:00 am To Ft. Valley 11:00 am

LOOK OUT!

They Say the Rate War is Over BUT THE CHEAP RATES

—OVER THE—
S. A. L.

Are still in effect to northern and eastern lines, and remember all tickets expire thirty days from date of sale and passengers can use them any day during the trip, provided they reach their destination within the time limit. Come and get your tickets now while they are on sale. "Something might happen." Rates to Atlanta to Charleston and Monroe, Raleigh, Southern Pines, Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk, \$6.00; Charlotte, \$5.00; Richmond, \$4.00; Washington, \$3.00; Baltimore, \$2.00; New York, via Norfolk, \$10.00; Boston, via Norfolk and rail, \$11.00; St. Louis, via Norfolk and rail, \$12.00; Chicago, via Norfolk and rail, \$13.00; St. Paul, via Norfolk and rail, \$14.00; Minneapolis, via Norfolk and rail, \$15.00; Detroit, via Norfolk and rail, \$16.00; Milwaukee, via Norfolk and rail, \$17.00; St. Paul, via Norfolk and rail, \$18.00; Minneapolis, via Norfolk and rail, \$19.00; Detroit, via Norfolk and rail, \$20.00; Milwaukee, via Norfolk and rail, \$21.00; St. Paul, via Norfolk and rail, \$22.00; Minneapolis, via Norfolk and rail, \$23.00; Detroit, via Norfolk and rail, \$24.00; Milwaukee, via Norfolk and rail, \$25.00; St. Paul, via Norfolk and rail, \$26.00; Minneapolis, via Norfolk and rail, \$27.00; Detroit, via Norfolk and rail, \$28.00; Milwaukee, via Norfolk and rail, \$29.00; 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ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Will Be the Georgia Manufacturers' Splendid Building,

WHICH GOES UP AT THE EXPOSITION

The Association Is Young, but It Has Accomplished a Great Deal in Its Short Life.

The Georgia manufacturers' building, to be erected on the grounds of the Cotton States and International exposition by the Georgia Association of Manufacturers, is going to be one of the most interesting features of the exposition.

The association that had undertaken this important work was organized less than a month ago, and undertook as its first work the erection of this building, wherein will be displayed a magnificent exhibit of the product of Georgia's mills and factories.

It is the first time that such a thing has been attempted, and the novelty of the plan will undoubtedly make the building and its contents one of the most attractive exhibits on the grounds.

That a southern state should attempt to make a separate display of its manufactures seemed, when the suggestion was first made, a risky undertaking, and many doubted not only its success, but the wisdom of agitating the question; thinking that the only result would be to prove the poverty of the state in manufacturing industries. The contrary has been the result, and every Georgian that goes into the building erected for the purpose of spreading before the eyes of the world what is made within the borders of the state will have reason to feel proud of the evidence there given of Georgia's progress in manufacturing.

For the past ten days Mr. T. H. Martin, secretary of the association, has been canvassing the state to learn what space would be required by the different manufacturers. It was necessary to determine this point before plans for the building could be perfected. Mr. Martin returned to the city on yesterday, and was asked by a constitution reporter to say what he had been able to accomplish.

"I have brought back with me," said Mr. Martin, "applications for more than 14,000 feet of space. That means that I have been entirely successful. At the outset, we determined to erect a building if the manufacturers would take 10,000 square feet of space, but it was soon evident that this amount of space would be exceeded, so we set our pegs at 20,000 feet, and it is plainly evident that we will be able to secure applications for this amount of space."

"Two cities—Savannah and Rome—have not yet acted. I have visited both of these cities and the bill has been set rolling. Local committees are now at work in both places, and I am to return for the purpose of attending meetings that have been called to determine what space the manufacturers will take. We are sure to get liberal applications from both cities. Atlanta has taken no formal action in the matter yet. Several of our local manufacturers have taken space, but there are a number yet to come in. I will take up the question with the Atlanta manufacturers during the coming week, and I don't mind saying that Atlanta will have to wake up if she intends being as successful as the other cities in this building as some of her sister cities will."

"The plan that has been adopted by common consent," continued Mr. Martin, "is for the exhibits from the different cities and towns to be grouped. This plan has two important qualities in its favor; the different cities will get full benefit of the showing made by their industries, and, in the second place, exhibitors can employ and pay the expense of one good man to look after all the exhibits from the same city or locality. This plan will enable us to secure exhibits from many manufacturers who could not otherwise enter into the scheme on account of the expense."

Mr. Martin says that he is making an effort to secure exhibits of all the special industries of the state, the idea being to make a comprehensive showing of every line of manufacture that is being successfully conducted in Georgia. Atlanta manufacturers should not need urging to take advantage of this splendid opportunity. Beyond question it is the most important move yet made to set at rest the question of our ability to manufacture successfully in the south. This large building, one of the largest on the grounds, filled with everything that our people need in the way of manufactures, and not an article in the building made beyond the borders of the state, will give better evidence of our progress and prosperity than could be furnished by any other method, no matter what the expenditure.

It is safe to say that this building will be one of the "talked of" features of the exposition. The enterprise of our manufacturers will be discussed in every part of the country, and that means direct and permanent benefit to them and to the state. Atlanta must see to it that her industries have proper and prominent representation in this building.

THEORIES ABOUT CRIME.

Expressed by Famous Novelists—Murder on the Stage.

Some recent horrible murders, together with the newspaper discussions concerning lynching, have called to mind the different theories about crime advanced by some famous novelists.

Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Eugene Sue, Victor Hugo and other masters of fiction, made a study of crime for professional purposes. They visited prisons and penitentiaries, attended criminal trials and pasted the printed accounts of these in the scrapbooks from which they drew much of the material for their novels.

Charles Reade held that the perpetrators of cruel and deliberate crimes were monsters—creatures physically formed like men but devoid of the moral sense that distinguishes man from the brute. Such monsters, he believed, should be speedily put out of the way of doing more devil's work—killed, as one would kill a snake or a mad dog. He was probably no future for them. Does not the Bible say: "The soul that sinneth (sin in its worst form, no doubt) it shall die?"

Eugene Sue also believed that perpetrators of horrible and revolting crimes were lacking in moral perception. He held that they had no soul, but he believed that through long and solitary suffering a soul might possibly be developed. He did not believe in the death penalty; he would substitute for it the penitentiary, and in the worst cases, blindness. He would put out the eyes of the monsters of crime. There could be no form of punishment more terrible—more solitary. In his novel, "The Mystery of Paris," he illustrates this idea.

Wilkie Collins, in his story, "The Moonstone," avows his belief that murderers are totally devoid of the moral sense that would produce a feeling of remorse for crime. He says: "It is my positive conviction that the worst murders—those deliberately planned—are committed by persons absolutely deficient in that part of the moral organization which feels. The night before they are hanged they sleep. On their last morning they eat a breakfast. Incapable of realizing the horror of murder, they are incapable of realizing the horror of death. Do you remember the last murderer who was hanged here—a nobleman's coachman, who had killed two anxieties while he was waiting for execution. One was to get his

ARP IN FLORIDA.

Corn Is Now Growing Where Orange Orchards Were.

TRUCK FARMING IS VERY LIVELY

Floridians Preparing for the Exposition. The Plant System Arranging a Grand Exhibit.

I don't see any difference in the weather here at Sanford and at home in north Georgia. It is a delightful spring everywhere down south. The ride from Jacksonville here was pleasant—no heat, no dust and the scenery along the way was lovely. Of course I missed the orange groves years before greener trees or brighter flowers or more luxuriant grass. The cattle were all fat and the corn was on a boom. It was in the silk and tassels and higher than I ever saw corn in Florida. It was planted on the ground of the old orange groves that had been fertilized and shaded by the old trees. It will make a fine crop. Vegetables and watermelons have also been given a place in many of these old groves, and so something will be made out of the great disaster. Most of these groves have been cut down and from many of the stumps new sprouts are growing, growing from the standards but none from the budded trees. They are all killed root and branch, and I don't care much. I have an idea that we have been dwarfing our fruit trees too much in the last twenty years. The old standard peach trees in Georgia have gone. We boys used to climb to their high tops and gather great, big yellow peaches that had a nipple on the end. They were red and yellow and juicy. And there were large, round white ones called English peaches, and there were old-fashioned Indian peaches that you couldn't eat without having the juice to run down the corners of your mouth. And there were small, pinkish clearstones that we peeled for cream and sugar.

When the white October clearstones that were almost as good—what has become of all these standard varieties? The Elberta is fine, I know, but it strains the little trees to bear them and makes them short-lived. An old-time peach tree was good for twenty years, but these budded ones give out in ten. Just so it is with budded orange trees; they are short-lived and they can't stand a freeze. I rode out to see the remains of the famous Speer grove and was surprised to see the trees sending up vigorous shoots from near the roots. The tops are all dead, but in two years these shoots will be bearing fruit. That Speer grove of five acres has given a net income of \$7,000 a year for twenty-five years, and it may do it again. Florida is very dull here in Sanford, but the people are not hatched as bad as they were three months ago. Almost everybody has found something to do. Truck farming is going on and the roads are still full of the workmen of the railroads keep hundreds of hands busy and their wages maintain many families. There are still many wealthy people here and near here who had other properties besides orange groves and so could and did go on in perfect both physically and mentally. Strong nerves are essential in a successful business life, and the system for good health. How to obtain these is the secret of the skillful specialists.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO. Who have given diseases of the Blood, Skin and Nervous System a thorough study and are more successful in the treatment of such diseases than the advertising specialists who claim to treat and cure all diseases. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. are true and genuine specialists and limit their specialty practice to above diseases and all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind. Call or write for a free and expert opinion of your case.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN who are suffering from the effects of past or present indiscretion, youthful follies, and break down the entire system and make life a hopeless burden to yourself and friends, should not neglect to get cured by our method, which is safe and sure. Remember it is a permanent cure also.

SYPHILIS—This terrible disease is treated with the latest methods, and our experience at Hot Springs and eastern hospitals enables us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. Most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete cure guaranteed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhea. STRICTURE—A new method. No cutting. The rational method of effecting a complete cure.

PILES—Great discovery. A cure guaranteed. No knife, cutting or strapping. Ladies—You who are suffering from diseases peculiar to your sex, Female Weakness, should certainly try our new method of treatment, which cures all diseases and does away with all much pain, which is often experienced. Try our treatment, and you will be satisfied.

SPECIALTIES: Blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples on face, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh, and diseases of womankind. Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 222 South Broad Street, Inman Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Florida is still the same delightful land—the land of flowers. All kinds and colors adorn the grounds that border on the sweet walks. They were not killed. The sweet odor from the cape jasmine perfumes the air where you go. That Florida was not a land of flowers. Ponce de Leon discovered it on Easter Sunday, when in Spanish is "Pascua Florida," or the feast of flowers. With its 1,200 miles of coast and its balmy breezes that are ever breathing—breathing gently from the Gulf to the Atlantic—Florida is not only a land of flowers, but it is a land of health. It seems to have been created by a kind providence as a sanatorium for this great nation. Blasted are the sick who come here. Would that all could come, but human destiny is still the same as it was 1800 years ago. There are still some who, when the healing waters are troubled by the angel, have nobody to carry them down to the pool. Now, it is a strange, mysterious fact that for a month and more I have had a distressing cough that racked me day and night and no medicine would relieve me. The day I arrived in Sanford it left me and has not returned. This was my wife's experience last fall when she reached Clear Water and it is everybody's who comes with similar complaints.

BILL ARP.

A SUMMER SUIT.

Get Yourself One and Get Elston To Make It for You.

Though the season is long advanced, the first feverish weather of summer is upon us, and the only thing that will keep you cool and comfortable is a suit of summer clothes. It is easily accounted for. Nothing can be more debilitating or more conducive of that "dread feeling" than heavy clothes in hot weather.

Why don't you get Elston to make a suit for you? He will construct one that will be suitable in every respect—weight, style, fit and workmanship. The cost, too, will be remarkably small, for the reason that continued cool weather retarded business in a measure and Mr. Elston has decided to close out his summer line of goods at once. To do this he realizes that inducements must be given and he has consequently made a very decided reduction in his prices. It is important to remember that you will receive at this reduced price the same excellent quality of goods and high standard of workmanship that has made the name of Elston synonymous in Atlanta with all that is "correct" in clothing.

Mr. Elston's establishment is located at East Alabama street.

For a complete summer excursion folder of the Southern railway, apply to the Southern railway office, Kimball house corner. It gives all the information.

June 1-31

DUKE CIGARETTES

High Grade Tobacco

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cures the Measles

"Our little girl, eleven years old, is up out of a spell of measles. She took fever last Monday. Tuesday we began to use Germetuer and continued it every hour or two through the day. On the second morning she was broken out with measles, and on the fourth morning they were all gone—no sign of measles. It left her skin in good condition. This is the sixth day since she took the measles, and she is well."

"We gave her nothing but Germetuer. I believe it is a dead shot for measles, and recommend it to sufferers of this disease."

"L. N. HOLMES, Simsboro, La."

THE NEW WOMAN

MAN

Seems to be the fad, and while discussing them you should not overlook the fact that in order to be in health you should be perfect both physically and mentally. Strong nerves are essential in a successful business life, and the system for good health. How to obtain these is the secret of the skillful specialists.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO. Who have given diseases of the Blood, Skin and Nervous System a thorough study and are more successful in the treatment of such diseases than the advertising specialists who claim to treat and cure all diseases. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. are true and genuine specialists and limit their specialty practice to above diseases and all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind. Call or write for a free and expert opinion of your case.

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GETTING AHEAD IN THE WORLD.

We are putting money in your pocket by offering Clothes, Hats, and all the little things for Men's and Boys' wear that make the difference between neat dress and shabby dress, at the prices we are quoting. We seem to have what everybody wants, from luxurious elegance to modest goodness. Our costs are only large enough to assure the value we pronounce—small enough to make every purse a giant.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,

38 Whitehall Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 10 E. Calhoun St., French-German-Spanish, Director: L. Coche.

J. LUSTRAT, Professor of the French language and French literature at Shorter college, Rome, Ga., will receive applications for lessons during the summer months from 222 W. Peachtree St. Course for beginners and advanced pupils will commence June 1st. MODERATE RATES.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College, AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND. The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Pennmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, 1122 1/2 Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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LYCETT'S, 83 1/2 Whitehall Street.

Lessons in China and Oil Painting, Art Materials for sale. Write Clunie for Decoration a specialty.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Hay, Grain, Bran, etc.

13 South Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Personal attention given to all business.

Refer to American Trust & Banking Company. Phone 582.

High Class Premiums

WITH—

Full Value

Teas and Coffees

Come and see us if you want your money's worth.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

390 and 392 Peachtree Street, Phone 628.

You will regret it if you miss the sale of Inman Park and Ponce de Leon avenue lots at auction, administrator's sale, Tuesday, June 4th, 11 o'clock, before courthouse. W. H. Nutting, administrator.

LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS MANTLE

and every class of house building material, in hardwood or pine; stair building, store fronts and office fixtures.

Dealers in window, plate and fancy glass. Wholesale and retail dealers in lumber and bridge timbers. Get your estimates from us before placing your orders. Office—No. 1 North Forsyth street. Factory—No. 6 to 8 Elliott street. Telephone—Office 39; Factory 1000.

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NATIONAL

Surgical Institute

72 South Pryor Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA:

Established 1874.

Since February, 1874, this institution has been actively and continuously engaged in the treatment of chronic diseases and deformities, and its work has been done so quietly and so free from parade and laudation that very few, except those cured, know of the varied and splendid facilities employed and the wonderful results secured. The methods employed embrace manual and mechanical massage, thermal and vacuum treatment, vibratory and oscillating motions, Turkish, Russian, thermal, needle and electric baths; Swedish movements, static, faradic and galvanic electricity, the application of the kneading, rubbing and brushing appliances, physical culture, etc., etc. Indeed the best and most successful facilities known to hygienists are employed as well as many new mechanical devices peculiar to this institute alone.

Among the affections cured may be mentioned: Uterine derangements, prolapsus or falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, painful, frequent, profuse, scanty and irregular menstruation, ulceration and laceration of the womb, diseased ovaries, dyspepsia, constipation, general nervous debility, affections of the kidneys, liver and bladder, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, "that tired feeling," insomnia, malnutrition and assimilation and all the train of evils brought on by overwork, dissipation and excesses.

A cordial invitation is extended by the proprietors to all who may feel interested to call at the institute and see what is being done for the cure of diseases and deformities.

To Furnish

A Table

With the daintiest of China and the richest of Crystal is the aim of every clever housewife. Those who are best posted say that nowhere can this be done so readily as at our store. Not only is the variety immense, but everything is artistic and superior and prices are on a basis of rock-bottom economy. SPECIAL:—When you are ready to buy don't forget the ALASKA REFRIGERATOR DOBBS, WEY & CO. 61 Peachtree St.

61 Peachtree St.

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For Sale by Morris, Ewing & Carr oil, 103-5 Decatur Street; C. C. Rogers, 151 Decatur Street.